CURRENT TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS

Edited by
THOMAS A. SEBEOK

VOLUME 5

Linguistics in South Asia

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THE HAGUE - PARIS

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of editorial policy, first announced in Vol. 2, calling for the services of "the best and a few days after he wrote me that "Je a estine pas nécessaire de revoir la traduction distribution of nethorship still seems to me paramount. The death of Louis Renou. skills of our neck-wal staff both in editing and indexing, but the principle of global mounting problems, involving the location of competent translators and taxing the Current Trends contributors lack native competence in English continues to pose States are themselves of Asian provenance. The fact that an increasing number of come our first Soviet collaborator, as well as authors from Czechoslovakia, England, figency in English." The present contributors come from three continents: South most knowledgeable collaborators available, regardless of their fecation or even France, and The Netherlands, and quite a few of those dow residing in the United As A - Ceylon, India, and Pakistan - is heavely represented; from Europe, we well further revisious in the manuscript were then made by Associate Editor Emeneau essentially resolved by Barend A. Van Nooten (University of California, Berkeley): angians avant qu'elle soit donnée aux presses", raised special perplexities that were This volume, on Linguisike in South Asia, once again exemplifies an important facet

to the four editorial associates and the thirty-four living contributors whose work as has that of Trienne Glover in seeing it through page proof stage. Thanks are due others; her help in seeing this book through gulley proof stage has been invaluable. compiled by Magdalena Zoeppritz (naw at the University of Mainz). The Editor and in galley by Staal. to my editorial demands, reasonable and unreasonable. help and understanding; and to the staff of Mouton & Ca., for their responsiveness Storm and Julia A. Petrov, of the U.S. Office of Education, for their continuing appears in the following pages, for their wholehearted cooperation; to Albert S. wishes to express his appreciation to her for attending to these charts and many The Master List of Abbreviations, Index of Languages, and Index of Names were

(d. 1966) and of my old friend, Joseph K. Yamagiwa, word of whose death reached me while I was drafting these lines. I have taken the liberty of dedicating this book to the memory of Louis Renou

Bluomington, December 24, 1968

THOMAS A SEREOF

Tanil, by Kamil V. Zvelebil

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Bulletin de la Société de Linguérique de Paris (Paris). Bulletin of The School of Oversial and African Studies, University of London (London). Central Atialit. Journal (The Hague & Wiesbades). Current Attibusyology. A world journal of the sciences of man (Chicago).	de Linguissquej (wizociaw et Nitalow). Brahall See p. 310, see V.S.	Burryn polskiege forwegelwe ferskannerezege Bulletin de la Société polembre	Bulletin of the institute of History and Philadegy, Academia Sinka (Taipel).	Distriction of Check Françoise of Extrême-Orient (Saigon). Distriction of Check Checkens)	Bulletia of the Decran College Research Institute (Poems).	Acta Universitatis Carolinae Philologica, Praba.	American Speech, A. Quarterly of Linguistic Usage (New York). Avesture, See pp. 3-35.	guistics (Glasgow).	11 vols, 1799-1810, Repr. London). Archham Linguisticum. A review of Comparative Philology and General Line.	Asiatic Researcher Transactions of the Society Instituted in Bengal for inquiring into the History and Amiquaties, The Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia (Caloutta.	Acia Orientalia Academiae Scientiarium Hangaricae (Budapest).	Zeitachrift für Völker- und Spruchenkunde, Feibourg, Suisse).	Amater de l'action de Policiegle et d'Attorre orientales et rêves (Bruselles). Anthropos (= Revue internationale d'ethnologie et de linguistique/internationale	Anthony indicate the section of the	American Anthropologia (Menasta, Wise.)	Asia Major. New Series (Landous).	Acta Linguistica Academiae Scientiarum Hungariaae (Budayess).	The Adjor Library Bullmin, Adjor (Madras, India).	Acta Linguistica (- Revue internationale de languistique structurale, Concabague).	All India Oriental Congress. Among India Oriental Orientale Sections linealistica (Napoli)	Abbandungen der Deutschen Akademie der Hitsanschaften zu Berlin, Klasse für Sonichen Liemente und Kungs Berlin)	Acta Orientalia, ediferum Societates Orientales Danica, Norvegica, Seccica (w. Le.	American Council of Learned Societies.	Acta Antiqua Academias Scientiarium Hungastae (Budapest).

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Kodagu, Sen p. 310.
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Musika Kahmuti, Sev p. 291.
Altekelitzen von de Konnolijke Nederlandiche Alademir von Vetenschappen,
glocing Letterkunde, Nieuwe vochs (Amsterdam).
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                                                 Jambericht von het Verrozinisch-Kryptoch Groonschap 'Ex Oriente Lut' [Aumoute de la Société onentale 'Ex Oriente Lut'] (Loden).
Journal of the Gryps Lore Society, Thurd Societ (Educhurgh).
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Journal of the Original Arabopolegical Institute of Origin British and Ireland (London).

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great British and Ireland (London).

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Dergel (Calcuta).

Kanasa See pp. 412, 499-110.

Kanasa See pp. 499-110.
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Journal of the Bulan and Chissa Research Society (Patras).
The Journal of the Ceston Branch of the Royal Assure Society (Colombos).
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International Jewani of American Literature (Ballamore).

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Quest. A quarterly in Inquity, estiteism and ideas (Bombay).
Royal Asiatic Scolety of Bengal.
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Utenye supiski Leningradskogo ordena Lenina gasudarsirennego Universiteta ira. A. A. Židanova (Leningrad).

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litenye zapiski instituto vostakondenza (Meskra).

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WASTER LIST OF ARBREVATIONS

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PART ONE INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES

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Teaching of the Mother Tongue

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Textbooks for non-Sinhalese Speakers

Saram, Spoken Sinhakse for the beginner (Colombo, 1963), and G. H. Fairbanks works. Three books, however, are worth mentioning; namely, D. Garwinghe, Sinhalese: the spoken ideam (München, 1962), M. W. S. De Silva and D. D. De J. W. Gair, and M. W. S. De Silva, Colloquial Sinhaless (Cornell South Asia Program Courses have been written in Ceylon, but most of these are not properly planned Since Sinhalese was made the official language of the country, several Beginners'

NEPALI AND PAHARI

T. W. CLARK

1.1 The term Pahari, glossed by Grierson as 'of or belonging to the monalains', was three groups geographically: Western Paharl, including Kashmiri and the languages an area extending from Kashmir to east Nepal. These languages he classified in used by him to designate the languages of the Himnlayan and connected ranges within of the Simla Hills; Central Pahari, Garhwäll and Kumnoni; and Easter: Pahari or treated separately in another volume," on the grounds that they were Tibeto-Burman Pahari to one language, Nepall. The other Himalayan languages of the carry he Khar-Kurā, commonty called Naipāli (Nepāli). In so doing, he restr

not Indo-Aryan, as Nepall is. share a common frontier with the Tami. which are for the most part dialects of the languages of the north Indian states which does not include the languages of the Nepalese Tarai, the Plains sector of the country. constitute the languages which are spoken today in the Hall sectors of the country. It those 'Himalayau dialects', as Grierson calls them, which, taken together with Nepall, 1.2 In this essay the term Pahipi is used with a different denotation. It comprises

2 LANGUAGE STATISTICS

Il According to the preface of the Nepal Census Report 1952/54,* 'the census reasons speaking any one of them'. If from the remaining 38 we subtract the 18 Tarai together into a category of "Other languages", a because there were fewer than 1000 abolations showed 58 languages spoken in Nepal. About 20 of these were grouped Magar, Rai Kirst, Gurung, Limbu, Bhote Sherpa, Sumuwar, Chepang, Thami, which are speken in the Hills today: Nepali, Tamang or Lama, Newari, There, and indian languages which are included in the returns, we are left with 10 languages

³ G. A. Grierson, Linguistic survey of India 9: 4.1.

Centur of Population, Nepal, 1951|54 A.D. (Department of Statistics, Katharandu, Nepal, 1951).
 The report of the centus held in 1961 has not yet been published.
 Ibid. p. xl.

2.2 The total population of Nepsliin 1952/54 was 8,256,625, of whom 5,667,208 med in the Hills and 2,389,417 in the Tarai.7 The Hill language returns, recorded under Mother Tongue and Secondary Language, and corrected to the neurost 1,000, are as follows."

	14,000	10,000	000.6	8,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000				
	Chepang	Thami	Dannar	Majbi	Kumkele	Thatcali	Darai	Juci	Byansi	Raji				rox.)
	3,920,000	478,000	372,000	260,000	233,000	162,000	145,000	117,000	70,000	37,000		1,013,000	10,000	20,000 (approx.)
Mother Tongue	Nepal	Tameng or Lana	Newan	Magar	Rai Kirz;	Gunnig	Linba	The T	B10'e 52 T2	State 25.	Secondary Language	Nepali	Neugh	All others

Taese forces leave no doubt regarding the primacy of Nepalitemong the Hill langrates of the country. Out of a total Hill population of 5,867,000, 4,933,000, i.e. 849,, speak Nepall, either as their mother toague on as a secondary language.

3, THE NAME NEPAL!

3.1 Nepall is de facto and de fure the national language of Nepal. It is the language of government, of the university and schools, of Nepal Radio and of the newspapers. It is the lingua franca thranghout the Hills, except in the sparsely inhabited regions to the

1542, 44-7.
4.51 31.1305 ff, 493 ff.
Certain Perpett, p. v.
1542, 44-7.

MARATI AND PARALL

Tibetan, Yet the title Nepaline applied to the language is of very recent origin; and even today it has not been universally adopted in common purlance, either by those north of the Filmalayan rangs where the people are ethnically and linguistically who speak it as their mother tongue or by those to whom it is a second language.

the style Gorkhabhana Prakésint Semiti is evidence that the term garkhá bhára, as Hemraj Pandit's grammar, published in Kathmandu in 1912, was entitled Gorkhabhärd rydkaran. W and in 1917 another grammar appeared also under the title Gorkhabhaga. The establishment about 1920 of an official language and ceasorship committee under well as its congener garkieii bhājā, was at this time fully acceptable to the Nepalese khāli bhāgā nāgari akgarbāja", Le. 'into the Gorkhādi langwaga in the Nāgari seripi'. R Khas Gurkhall granmar and vocabulary.14 The spelling Gurkball instead of Borkhall employed both terms, khas bhasha and parbattic bhasha, 12 So it is apparent that both names were current until about the middle of the 19th century. According to a tradition still to be heard in Kathmandu, Jang Bahadur decreed that the word khas was to confirmation by the occurrence in a drill manual issued in 1874 by order of Rinauddip Simha Rinz of a note that the manual had been translated from English into 'gor-In 1899, Dopping-Feppenstal and Kushal Sing Burathold published in Calcutta a is interesting in view of the new widely accepted anglicised forms Gurkhali. the vicinity of Kathmandu, is usually called the Parbatiya basha, or mountain dislect; but west from the capital, it is more commonly known by the name Khas into the territory of that name." Hodgson, who was in Kathmandu till 1843, also be disconlinued and replaced by Cherr or Gorkhir. This story would seem to find during 1802.3, knew both terms. 'The language spoken by the mountain Hindus in basha, or dislect of the Khas connary, because it seems to have been first introduced patrick in 1793 knew the language by the name parbutti," which corresponds to the modern parbate or parbative, i.e. belonging to the hills. Hamilton, who was in Nepal 3.2 If the early Khas tribesman, who so far as is known were the original speakers of the language," had a distinctive name for it, there is no record of it extent. It is possible that an appelation of some antiquity is preserved in the Neward term khay bhay, i.e. khas bhaga, which the Neways used, and still use, to distinguish Nepall Irom their own language, nerd: birdy, or its variant nept: birdy, i.e. nepal birdya. Kirkgovernment

blaga, which suggests that by the second decade of the 20th century a new name was 3.3 Nevertheless in the body of his grammar Henrisj Pandit uses the term nepail-

D. L. Spellgrove, Himalayan pilgrimage (Oxford, 1961).

G.Tucci, Preliminary report on two scientific exord in the Nepal 129 (Serie Orientale Roma, 1956). Colonel Arthustick, An decrease of the Jangson of Arthuston of Arthus 120 (London, 1911).

Francis Hamilton (Burhanan), An acrount of the kingdom of Nepel 16 (Edinburgh, 1819).
 B. H. Hodgem, The languager, literator and rel. on of kepel and Tabit I (Lendon, 1874).
 Rahibuldip Sinha Rilni mecreded Jang Rahibdur as Waharaja of Nepal.
 N. E. Dopping-Berpential, Subadar Kashal Sing Burahboki, Ahar Garkholi grammer and

rocabulary (Calcuta, 1899). 91 - Gurunj Hembij Papali, Candrida, Garkhalikaga ryskarsy (Kathramda, (†) 1912). ibis is ibe traditional date; the volumes are not dated).

quently two very similar names for two quite different languages are current in if the term is to be applied to any language it should be applied to their own. Conseand that, as the Newars are and always have been the majority tribe in the Valley, language. They argue that Nepal is the historical name of the Valley of Kathmondu in nomenclature, though they are prepared to admit that khay biny is the national Gurkhall, Gorkhall and Nepall. The Newars are still unhappy about the official change as Farkerijā. The Newars call it Purbatījul or Gorkhāli. In the eastern provinces regard it as an educated neologism. In their own speech they still refer to the language colloquial usage. Mother-tongue speakers of the language acknowledge the term but Kathmande, Nepaliblikii and Nepülblikii, or even mate confusing Nepülland Nepül Nimskurā is still heard. Usage in the Gurkha Brigade in Malaysia fluctuates between nation of the national language, but it did not then, nor has it yet, become current 3.4 Thus by the 1970s the word Newlit had been accepted as the statutory design

4. HISTORY OF NEPALI AND PARLIN

indicated where such a history must begin, and the editors of the Nepalese public 4.1 The history of Negati has yet to be written, but the researches of Tuccion have

if J. A. A): a, A grammer of the Acpalese language (Calcuta, 1820).

49 A. Tumbel, Negali province and recebulary (Danceling, 1887).

PATRYEL CARY LIVERY

cation lithis prektifu have made much early language material available. According to Tucci, a people known as Khas entered north-west Nepal at the end of the 12th Tibet and much of the north and west of Nepali. The last two kings of the Khas essury, and founded a large empire which embraced the south-watern region of was first used as an epigraphic language. Among the inscriptional material Tucci dynasty were Punyamalla and Prthvimalla, and it was during their reigns that Nepall discovered a second sanuapatra, issued by Prihvimalia, and dated Sake 1280 as the earliest document in Nepali, but Bilippa Pokharel brought to light a has not yet been eleared up. For some time the kunakepaira was regarded this inscription, gives the date as Sake 1278 (AD 1356). This discrepancy (AD 1376)." Naraharināth, one of the editors of Ithki prakild, who also photographed discovered was a kanakapatra, part of which is in Nepali. Tucci dated it Sake 1298 idescapated in the name of Puoyamalla, which is dated AD 1337,24 Naraharinath

(AD 1358). in Pile say varya, where they are edited with lexical, grammatical and historical notes, of the gifts mentioned, which are introduced by the phrase rails oddes (order of the as an old form of Nepali, and to justify using the texts as a starting-off point for a forms, and the nominal inflections, are numerous enough to identify the language proper names, land-measurement and legal terms; but the verbal and pronominal later texts, in Hikks praktas. The Nepali vecabulary consists for the most part of These portions are not given by Pokharel, but may be found, in the case of the two king), are in each case in a form of Nepali. The remaining portions are in Sanskrit. and accompanied by translations in modern Nepall. The specification and conditions 4.2 The Nepali portions of these three pairss are reproduced by Baltrana Pokharel

period from Punyamalia (1337) to Pythvinaniyan Sab (1770). They belong either to the Khas Malia or the Gorkha dynasties, and may therefore be taken as being Påe joy versa contains over 60 inscriptions and documents composed during the historical study -4.3 These texts mark the beginning of a fairly well represented epigraphic tradition.

stones all bearing the same test, and dated 1670, also in the name of Jaya Praisp. name of Jaya Franca Malla, son and successor of Jaya Laksmi; (c) three dedication Jaya Lokemi Malls, then king of Kathmandu; (b) an inscription at Gubyesvari in the Siva tablet in Makhantol in Kethmandu city, dated 1641, and bearing the name of representative of western Nepali. (Queen Lake) near the north-east corner of the old city of Kathmanda. Their text was annotated and translated by the present writer in an article 'The Rant Pokhri inscrip-These stones were erreied to commemorate the excavation of the Rani Politri 4.4 Three 17th century Nepali inscriptions have been found in Kathmandu: (a)

Turci, on, cit. 68, where Sike 1289 should read Sike 1298. Narabarindsh Papiti and Baburum Achtya, hiligs produk (Kathmandu, 1955).

Baikpyna Pokharel, Par bey weeps 3-5 (Kathenardu, 1963)

preceded them. Nepelt historical studies have not attained definitive statement in others from classical philology; and dischrente and comparative conclusions have been reathed without the detailed synthronic examination which noths to have work. In two leter publications, Nepall bhaya ra sabitya (1964) and Rayira bhasa 1965 to Polhard reticus and analyses the language material and takes note of Nepal biggito kethil, he divider Nepal mio three chronological categories; Old Nepril (14th and 12th centuries); Medieval Nepail (15th century to 1900); Modern Nepals (efter 1900); 2nd into three regional dialects, Western, Crains and Eastern. The same chapter coars as an analysis of the phonology and morphology of the early praised. Is usefulness, however, is impaired by its being based to a jurge extent on a tradition and rather than an ad hoc system of classification. The linguistic data has been formal into pre-delimined categories, some borrowed from Sanskiil grammarians and 4.5 The pioneer work in Nepali historical studies which owes its initiation to the transd with executivy by Bülkiyya Pokkard. Påc fay varya contains most of the being provided with glossarial and other annotations it constitutes a standard source chronological and dialocal variations. In one chapter of Acpall bhapil to schina. editors of Johls probasi. Naraharia th Pandit and Baburam Acanus, has been conto an inverse in Nepali from AD 1337 to the middle of the 19th cratury; and Pokharal's work, but they have been considerably and commendably advanced.

represented in White proble. Much 19th century prose, epistolary and legal, is known to east. This may have hade therary value, but it could be of great interest to the and when the powerament aredives are open there should be more. The memoirs of grandson Rana Behadur Sah, roughly the last quarter of the 18th century, are well student of language. In the 19th century too are the beginnings of Nepali peetry, including Bhann Bhann's Rampana, a poem of quality which would also reward 4.6 From 1770, documentation in Nepalt, both in manuscript and point, is plentiful. Pribilizativan Sab have been published" and leners belonging to the reign of his

dierate tradition. The others have no script of their own, and there is no reason to teries of the Limbu pueple, their literature and culture, in which mention is made of curly empositions; but none of these are extant, except for a work called Kirât 4.7 Of the Pahari languages of Nepal, only two. Newari and Limbu, claim a b. eve that they ever had one. Even the claims on behalf of Limbu are tennous, I'wo and others, Immasiche Cemjong and Prembabildur Limbu," have written short his-Minichan, which unfortunately is not dated. The text of Kingt Minishun, which has as The carried and a second second

T. W. Clark The Root Publish instruction, Nothing Hur, 1850AS vol. 20 (1957).

B. A. Tare Root, Need, bissing submode, and a 1964); Return bidge (Kathmanda 1965).

A process of educas free been primade in Nept I, usually under the life Price Confedent Inc. Lab. Confedent Inc. Lab. Scille, the Nept Inc. Lab. Confedent Inc. Lab.

A.B.A. (News., 1953).

NEWLL AND PATRICE

In view of this extreme paneity of guidentic texts a historical study of Limbu is not but no annotations, literary, historical or linguistic, are supplied. This work, so far as in the ladia Office Library, and a few papers found by Cemjong and other scholars. Cemjong's documents are referred to briefly in the introduction to Kirdt Mundhum. its end thie Kingi ko Yeda, has been published in the devanagani seript by Cemjong, ¹⁹ creation stary and a templicali. The only other Limbu meterials, and those are probably of no great antiquity, are the papers collected by Hodgson and deposited could tell from the Nepall translation which was published with it, consists of a

ment aux dépens du sanstrit une extension eroissante.' The 'belle époque' houvrer et perd du termin au profit du parbatiya, le parfer des vainqueures." The two sonnes of Newari material Levi has drawn attention to are (a) epigraphic remains, and (b) décrete la déchéance du névari. De pénération en génération, la langue névarie recule à son service. Il subviste encore un assæz grand nombre de commentaires sur les textes sanscrits bouddhiques ou même de traductions en névari. A partir de la resiantaton Malla (XIV e siècle), le névari s'introduit dans l'épigraphie et prend rapidecame to an end in 1768. 'La conquête gourkha, en renversant les dynasties névares, a névari a développé son lexique par un travail interne, et s'il a do emprunter aux langues ner-sanscrites, il a su assimiler ces empruntes et en tirer des forces nouvelles impussants à traduire les pensère élevées et les notions abstraites, et. Les dialectes entièrement hindousés à force d'emprunter aux langues aryennes de la plaine. Le Le nevari de la belle epuque réalise un équitibre harmonieux entre les parlers himalayens restés au stage primitif en ruison de leur isolement, encore pauvres, grossiers, appliqué à mettre en relles les rapports du névari avec l'ensemble des langues dites "indo-chinoises": chinois, übétain, siamois, dialectes himalayens." Lévi in the same chapter made an important statement on Newari, which combines a tribute to the advanced condition of Newari letters with a survey of the textual material available. publit une excellente étude sur la grammaire nétarie et édité un petit vocabulaire sanscrit-nevari rapporte jadis par Minayelli M. Conrady s'est surtout out the affinities of Newart, Tibetan and the 'Indo-Chinese' languages. 'Hodgson en a démontré, wrote Lévi,20 la parenté avec le tibétain, mais sans pousser les recherches à fond; dernière loi M. Contady seul les a reprises, et avec sucrès. Il a by Conrady, Jorgensen and Lévi, and later by Petech, Shafer and others, In our own day European and Amenian scholars are working on Newari, and it is hoped that in due time their work will be brought to publication. Hodgson and Contady pointed the first scholars to comment on Newari literature and language. They were followed material. There is indeed very much of it, epigraphic and manuscript, covering the period from the 14th to the 18th century. Kirkpatrick, Hamilton and Hodgson were 4.8 There is no historical study of Newari, but this is not due to shortage of textual feasible.

Figure Cenjons, Andt Mindlum (Kirds ko Vedo) (Campdrin, Bihas undated).

10 5, Livi, Le Nipal Libi-2 and in (Paris, 1905). commentaries on, and Iranslations from, Sanskrit-Buddhist texts.

NEWALT ONLY TIVETH

magernude, and his edition and translation is at present the foremost desideration in Eduys ... The -Changes are old Neuari. The language of Vi is fold Newar mixed with Sanskrit. ಕ್ರಮಿನ ೧೯೮೬ 'ಕ ಡಿಗ್ಲಿರಬ್ಬಿರುವ of material, 'le névari est encore très peu et très mal connu'್ಷ the find of hegalt and socially also of Newart inguistic studies an Yearn Valia while in old Neway, but the language its practically knoomprehensible now-19,5 At the end of 11, "with the first years of Jayasifith Malle (1982-95) the language Neway, the remaine " of Beodsii which Petech divides into three sections. W. Vand Let i, are not retered by Petech, but he draws attention to another source of old real, I hers the great Malla chigraphy. "I The Newari commentaries, referred to by Abbey amails of 36% (1240), and the inscription of Jayajumideva of 492 (1272), which that of Banadava of NS 203 (1053), that of Manadeva of NS 259 (1139), that of Levi We have the .- employ of Rudradeva and Bhojadeva of NS 132 (AD 912). however, not so would of epigraphic material, as it was believed to be in the times of and the later (Male) it surptions there is a large and as yet unexplained gap. This is, Nepal team w. it team p:" as on stone or copper. Between the early (Licebay) group abundance of ep graphic material is simply bewildering. The three great cities of plates (Linuagerica) cin the stone inscriptions. For the 17th and 18th centuries the Newari. The script is old Newari and very early documents, mostly grants, on copperthe technical p "12 as (land measurements etc.) tend more and more to be written in ume, all the rad of the dynasty in 1768/9 The language is at first Sunshrit only, but Jayasthiu Malia at the end of the 14th century and grows larger with the paing of mostly counted in Newer, except for the formal portions containing the praise to Newartep graph, the nich epigraphy of the Mallas.... practically starts with the gods and the titles of the ruling king. "" This was not, however, the beginning of wit-re Sanskra had been til then dominant. Henceforward the inscriptions were reign marks the triumphant cottauge of Nevari in the field of Nepakse epigraphy that 'the national language (i.e. Newari) was fostered and cherished; and this load to date them. In his review of the reign of Jayayaksa Malia (1428-1480), he comment Livi, and, very important for the impuist as well as for the historian, he has been able 4.9 Petech's researches have brought to light a number of old texts unknown to presents a historical and philological interest of the first

5. LEY COGRAPHY AND ORTHOGRAPHY

recabling, b. . . St R. L. Turner with his monumental Agrain decionary who Kirkpart, Last a 5.1 North en 194 " graphy can be said in have beginn with the world-lists of " . Turball's grammar was accompanied to a fairly large

Fig. 56 CT I that of a last 17 F 28, opp. p. 62.

> erected the supreme landmark in Nepali lexicography. The Nepali dictionary is primarily a Nepali-English lexicon. The Nepali words, printed in devanagari and are worthy of more attention than they have yet received: (a) the consistent employ-Ani and the linguistic idiosyncracies of modern Nepali. Two suggestions he advances between the traditional implications of the devanagur script as inherited from Sans-Turner examines certain spelling problems which have arisen as a result of conflicts words in over 50 other languages. In the introduction, under the heading Orthography, index there is a series of lists in which Nepali words are set side by side with related with a list of linguistically related words in other Indo-Aryan languages; and in the parative etymological and philological dictionary. Each Nepali entry is documented from idiomatic wage. Turner's work is however more than this; it is also a comromen, are accompanied by their equivalents in English and illustrated by citations grounds that, as there is in neither case a phonemic distinction of long and short, and (b) the elimination of the troublesome distinction between i and i, u and i, on the tinguish those consonants in which a wowel is inherent from those in which it is not; ment of the sign virian, or halanta as it is more commonly called in Nepal, to dis-Nepal his suggestions have not yet commended themselves to native lexicographers. reforms in his dictionary entries, but though both problems are still under debate in their preservation in the script is anardronistic. Turner has embodied these proposed transcription. A Nepall-Russian dictionary is under preparation by N. I. Korolev of Suruko Negali-Japani kos. P It contains 5,754 words, which are entered in a phonemic The Japanese scholar Terue Nakamura hay published a Nepali-Japanese dictionary, Regers' is of his own devising, being nelther entirely phonemic nor orthographic. roman. Mertendonk's spelling is in the main based on Nepali orthography; but 5.2 Teachers in the Gurkha Brigade have made their contributions to levicon

building. The grammars of Rogers and Meerendonks are both supplied with Nepali-English and English-Nepali vocabularies, the Nepali words being printed in a form of

candra Dhungana, working under the auspices of the Nepali Bhasa Prakasini Samiti Calise, who published two small ked. Copies are now unobtainable. In 1951, Ram-Moscow University. published a useful monohagual dirtionary; of 724 pages, Sanikripia Nepali Kol.so ducuss spelling problems, but the fairly high level of consistency in his preferred spelling formulated by Hemraj Pandu in his grammar Candrika. Phungana does not spelling, was guided by the preferences of the grammarian and lexicographer Puskar spellings suggest that he had a predetermined system. He retains both j and f. u and Samser Jang Bahādur Rānā, whose praetice was in its turn influenced by the system of The orthography, in which an attempt was made in the direction of a standardised 5.3 The first Nepolese scholar to enter the field of lexicography was Cakrapani

M. G. G. Rogers. Colloquial Nepul. (Calcuta, 1980), and M. Meernedook, Basic Gorkhell grammer.

end vocabuları (Sınşapost undaktd) = Terus Hahamura, Suruko Nepoludopani koş (Tesri University, Nata, Ispan, 1965). 4 Rümyandra Philogünü, Suruks fur Aspali kos, Nepali Büüşü Frakösini Samiti (Kathanunda, 1951).

in general accord with a short set of rules devised by Pushar Samser, at in some one, e g. choro (son), though the ākūrlms form chorā is frequently heard, perhaps more frequently than chow. In one particular Daugana is conservative: he retains The court of the transfer that are then the actual tany to the reasonably comprehensive as regardwise vocabulary of written Nepali, but less so as cases to what a spelling practice fluctuates between J and I in final positions, he records both e.g. miki (i), chi (f) In recording nouns the pronunciation of which fluctuates herween final - (dwömhne) and final - (okäränsa), he is not always consistent. In some instances he erters both spellings, e.g. kurz and kmo (speech), but in othe 1 ants. the horse of the section of a withing words or has me and the cha, to פת היינה בתהיתה להקילה וליקיה בממכני הילקי יילורי הוליבי אילן היולים במחלות מו ton norm the permitential tonands minn oned have have been farms all our ha and the grant of the state of t regards the spoken language; and as the book was written before the modernisation of Nepairse polytical, economic and administrative practice, it does not contain the many neologysms, mostly bornowed or adapted from Sanskrit, which have been introduced to meet the vocabulary requirements which chapping circumstances have forced upon Nepal as a developing country.

diet and, Newli sababikas, under the general editorship of Billeandra Sagaia of t. I ven accepted as a fact of Nepalt practice, and commen uniquits are included as Word mainings are given by means of sproading and short descriptive phrases, but t. " han Sor , Fra Aspáll kos, the Nepáll śabda-k. f has been sele to include and the besofted before work could begin. There is a brief reference to the enter the terms. Proverbs and popular sayings, though they are numerous, have been st. ng o e o eng between orthographic variants. Rather, variation of spelling . 1 . Date of . 164 12 July , 523 , 404 17 4 23 23 17 17 22 22 17 I I. J. of forms of 10 govern the remisse and or . A of words. Legal as a few series of all (were as a few few few or where the extent that Is hence in united to order the same By reference this present the case of the contract of the or the because of space restrictions. No attempt has been made to standardize The recognition is a print the phase property of 5.4 In 1962, the recently formed Royal Nepel Academy published a menolingua. LE TENENT OF THE CONTROL TO LANGE TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR to the second and the governor (1966 paras) on mercotand, every had du In versiteduction, Sertas examines some of the problems of spelling, selection, etc. m. y nint moust vocabulary elements which are massing from the earlings on a

19-2 102 130 Ket A. Nove Same Lake 100- , Not no Bhird Frakes at 19to use Ross remit Sen , 193.

NETALL AND PAILABLE

should note the difference. It is not difficult to imagine strautions in which it might be is abort and far from clear. 'Nephil akarang nomerals become okorang, singular or but *choro* has no related *chorā* entry. Admuttedly the grammarians are at vantanse on this point, but the fact remains that if akénánta words have, as Sarnis states, a pejorative potentialay, which by inference is absent to akandata words, a dictionary the related to above," has been left unsolved. The editor's comment pejorauve. They have been entered as okarania, or akarania, or both, as seems approprace (orthulaid hart) " The factors which determine what is appropriate are not mentioned. Thus, as in Schleging Nepalt kot, burd and kuro have separate entries,

5.5 The orthographic representation of pasality symbols, both characters and modifiers, has received the following treatment in the introduction to Nephil Labdaimportant.

the homorganic nasal consonant character is used. The sign grussizes is not used (a) Jassema words. In conjunct consonants, when the second member is a piosive, in these cases. The anuswira is used however before V. I. J. Y. S. S. S. h.

(b) Tadbhava words. Nasal consenant characters are used 'according to pronuntiation': c.g. marche, jüngā, semijiaum, sancar.

(c) Foreign loan words. Nasal consonant characters are used 'according to pro-

nunciation': e.g. painf, superintendent.

(This is a curious provision. It is not clear whether this use of mim., a Trepreserits merely a permitted orthographic variation, or whether it symbolises a phoasmic (d) Armažsikā (condrabinda) is used as a mark of vawel nasa 1.) (e) Amažsikā is used in Words like sõga, råga, as a variani lot 271 50 171 50 1714 difference.49

part, the former being a plasive, the latter a finapped consenant; but as the plasive and flapped phonemes are in complementary positional distribution, one character can be used for both, as hitherto, without ambrguity. The dotted characters are in regular use in some Indan languages, and there seems latte doubt that they are the source of this scribed dot to distinguish z and z. E and z." Phungent uses budy the undouted forms. It is true that there is a phonemic difference between the two members of each 5.6 In one particular Sarma departs from established practice. He introduces a sub-

5.7 A noteworthy English-Nepalt dictionary is the two-volume Arter (Nept. Ros. produced in 1936 under the general adatorship of Puekar Samier 18 71, 3 generalshie tour-de-force is a meticulous word by-word rendering into Nepali of Inc 1993-se apparently unnecessary provention.

v.s \$55 Biganera Satma, op. eft. II. Bed 11

no. 1854 il. 44. Pupkar Sam'et Jang Bahüddar Rübê, A*ingrefit-Negal*i koş, Nepii i Bhüşk Prak'sını Sam 11 (Kath-manda, 1936).

catter, of English to Nepeli students through the medium of the Nepeli language in Engly his, ands. The language of these instructions is Negali, translated or adopted Oxford dictionary. The introduction contains instructions on the articulation of also, and in consequence there are a few alternative pronunciatives not found in the nunciation notes, the editors consulted Daniel Jones's English pronouncing decionary the devastigate script. labary. So far as I det aware, this is the first and only attempt to teach the pronunfrom English sources, and the phinet c symbols used are from the devacagan sylretained; and the pronunciation is reproduced in Genanagar. In writing the precitation translations in decapagan. The stress markings and grammatical analysis are English words and criations are priviled in English, and the Nepali word glosses and rate to the same extent as the original meets that need for an English student. The lexicographical information he is likely to require in his reading of English, at any retained. The purpose of the work is clear: to supply the Nepalese student with all the for example, even such expressions as card-rack; Aaron's braid and Aaron's rad are Orford dictionary " Not a single word seems to have been omitted. On the first page,

ecotest eliations are given, it is often difficult in a particular case to determine which of the stage have distagraphists. Negrals words of approximately similar meaning. The work has usefulness, but as no scholars, P. M. Prodhin and N. M. Fradhin, "Agricst each English word is a list of 5.8 A stron Lugh b-Nepair d'et odary was published in 1951 by two Darjerbag

which he now wished to replace by bhigh (modern forms). He appends a short list by spellings which had been at first included, $^{\omega}$ in an introductory note to the supplement the author states that so the decir war, he had recluded merold fabile (early forms), trating experience for the foreign student of the language not to be able to find the and its usefulness is impaired by the omission of many common words. It is a frushealfor a cutrective supplyment had to be issued to remove a large number of archaic bilingual, Nenary-Nepuli, or as the author has it Nepul-Nepall, it is a short dictionary. Negali bis — Sababaket, by Valdya Paneaprund Josi, fi the other in Limbu, Limbu way of illustration, represented. Another error in planning is revailed by the fact that shortly after pub-Nepeli A gret labda-kol, by Irans ha Cemjong "The Newan dictionary is 5.9 There are two dictionaires in Pahityi languages: one in Newari, Sanikspha he needs for reading a simple literary test. Sausknitsms are much better

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Principle of the State Proceedings of Region Not all Outputing, 175).

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Note. In my transcription of the original devanagari, the symbol () transcript the Symbol theory and the underlines represents the viria—s graduately, which is used in the Newart orthography, and the underlines represents the viria—s graduately.

solete. The augratia (:) indicates a lengthened yowel: i.e. that -a: and -a: are of change", but he could not tell me when it took place. The sabda forms are now obto the second question is in the affirmative. of the same phonemes? My own listening to Newari speech suggests that the answer word 11.01a = khraia and potasi = protasi different orthographic representations kha. - khai; kha: - khai; kha' = khai! Are kho- and khire, po- and pic-in the appear in both the dictionary and the supplement, phonemically distinguishable: spelling are not, however, always clear. For instance are these three words, which longer duration respectively than -3 and -§ The phonological implications of the new My Newari teacher*1 informed me that the new spellings denoted an earlier "sound

The hend-words are Limbs, in the devanegari script, with Nepali and English equikulvā 'verb', kri; i-yog! 'verbal adjunet', nām 'noun', nām-yog! 'nounbal adjunet'. gones. S akamak kripā 'transitive verb', arpay 'invariable', upasarga "? postposition'. valents in parallel columns. Each Limbu word is parted within a system of 13 catein Limbu, it would be reasonable to presume that the words were collected from the kriju "transitive verb", sambodkan "vocative", sarvan im "pronoun". Viti-out ettuons it riseya" 'adyranve', rismayadi-bodhak 'interject on', xëthj qjak 'conjunction', sakarnak speech of Limbus; but the "garned" quality of many of the catries makes me doubt gives no description of the source of the words included. As there are no known books whether such a presumption would be correct. 5.10 Imansimha Cemjong's dicuonary is mi." gual: Limbu, Nipali and English. impossible to tell how far such a classification is valid for Limbu. The introduction

for the beginner. Three may be mentioned; Dill Bahadur Shrestha's Negali beginner's Sugardas Tuladnar's Nepāl blaņā sabda-sat graha which has Newari, English word book; which has Nepall, Huodi, English and Newari words in parallel columns; is presumably one of the languages grouped under Kirac-Rat. on Thulung Râl, a language which is not included in the census detail of languages. It their word lists according to contexts of situation. The third is the only known work ERsa, a Negali-Thulung Rai word list. "The first two are useful because they order Hindi and Nepali in parallel columns; and Agam Singa Pevast Rii's *Ástrioccht* 5.11. In addition to distinguises there are several word and phrase books designed

Transactif Managettar, who worked with me in Negal and London.

Cemprag, op. et. Intro. 62
 D. Bahadar Shresto, Kryali b giomette word book (diglo-Nepal) (Kaltimanda, 1989); Supater. Delatar Shresto, Kryali b giomette word book (diglo-Nepal) (Kaltimanda, 1989).
 Tot alter, Kryali b a n boksto sei grol a (fluorita) 1989). Agam Singa Delata Rit, Molarchi diglo (fluority Rai bir.), (Darjecting, 1944).

and many of the Samskin in style, when the hand to have a same the little of the sams and the little of the same than the same t I addition to gupra, 11stant been used in Nepal in addition to gupra, 11stant and Lepzifa, 21st day, 21stant been and Lepzifa, 21stant been plue sengits, and an eastern series supposed The state of the s Telephone and and star at Grob's excellent work on the gupta scapis has not been a works on the other scripts of Nepal Some photographs of ... Lished in Hibir prakal, but they are not clear enough to ba to be Lance . The medians 'Khas inscreep one that the Sanst et and Nepa's popuers

The state of the s The straight Branchies from the commence of the straight of th And the state of t and the first profession of the second for the second for the first profession of the second for Same to the second of the seco The later of the state of the Course of the

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I who are a constant, to be Taller and a control of The Transfer of Polling and a limit of the Transfer of Brich to the to the to the to the total

, 16 to grant the texture (1953).

25. 3 variations do not, it seems to me, go beyond what could be expected to evolve in different schools of califgraphy. Some prefer rounded, other angular shapes S T have eleborate strokes above the head-line, others have a minimum of strokes above the line. Further support for this hypothesis may be found to Henrils s nominaclature, which I feel to be significant. One type, the rangan ligh, he calls ligh, i.e., script the hooled with the tarkels or blesgiv mole. The problem is to determine how many scripts there are. My own view is that there is only one, the resignal ini, and seven one enother as regards basic shape and to differ only in decorative detail. The decorra, ele, in 'unclent times.' E Complete syllabane, in all nine types are reproduced in this book, but the block printing is not always clear, certain impressions being faint probably be equated with the Ha ob . "estate the table of the country of the table of t calligraphic variants of it. The nigth type, thankende precelt, is a medata simplated adaptation based on the others. The characters in the eight types appear to resemble and others over inhed. Heming's raiginalipt, which is certainly flat-tape d'

The in Restmblance between the essential shapes of corresponding characters is not $^{-1}$. $^{-1}$ of discorn, and indeed it might be more obvious if the devonagan' stripts of categories of detanagan are preserved in the Nowari syllabory. The railyandlys, as sed out by Herrich, even includes in its vowel system the vowers th. ii. and ii, though there 6.3 There can be little doubt that the Neward script, or scripts, derive from deva-.... ..r. 1 its during the medieval period were better known. The phonological are no known words in Newarisin which they occur. abers he care made modern no. Our beadly

presented them to the library of the School of Oriental and African Sudas Of the the art Profit to the Line of an in a for love and a King as a four house han it to a calcandab, and him a rimpor of state tablets on which was nach bod the ston ulthrates on This eath sents, thad consin sergen as the Signer Ser Costact LL HI come in of the Kitche Linguise in her on sens, surrey. Cen consideration have other Limbu books in his possession, including a manuscript reader we on he carte arcoss in 1956. More recently, R. K. Sprigg found five books in S . Lim and to the contact the goodeer Sarose or appeared to a 9st one. by hinter a marted , לססי י לוני, קינוני ב אבי אל כי מישלאי הי מאות על יהו זיקניטן זמה סי מנמספאי בכל הרב קבקיחבן. ד bur Agem Sizgii, their chief, is not a penman, and the people with han born on each have contented themselves with acquiring the Nagr. character.' Hamilton deposited origin and history of the sengt nothing more is known than the fables or for the Com 6.4 Hamiton, Campbell and Hodgana were the first to call attention to the existence Hodgson deposited 14 books in the India Office Library. Campbell acquired one and The Mirais are said, he wrote, " 'to have a worken character peculiar to themselves, of a Limbu, known also as Kira(n)ti, script. They collected a small number of texts. presented it to the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Hamilton was cautious.

H. Francia in Bron (Eucliphan), of r. 54. H. v. a. Pra, Na-9.

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as itself a rowelsign. There are respects in which the Kiranti script resembles any one consociants. The only published samples of the Limbu surpt are to be found in the of these three scripts more than the other two, but in general the resemblance seems of the somewhat similar Lepcha script is traditionally ascribed." According to Sprigg. elosest to a Tibetan cursive, "khyugyig", and Lepcha. In particular the Kiranti script it makes use of the rowel signs as modifiers, and of zero, the absence of a written sign. with the alleged date of Rapabahldur Sab's ban. In the same article Sprigs comments to the third Maharajah of Sikkam, Chador Nameyal (circa '700-17), that the devising of the acc ant given in the Gaze'eer of Sikkim, the view is put forward t'e. the script. 4 The original devising of the script is variously ascribed by fraction to introduction to Comjung's dictionary. shares with these two the feature of having a special series of letters for syllable final and Lepcha scripts establishes that the Kiranti is the same in principle as they in that briefly on the script itself. A companison of the K rath with the Devapagati, Tiberan Sirijanga's death may have occurred between 1775 and 1778, which roughly coincides Sit, anga, also referred to as the "Dorze Lama of Yangrup", was a Buddhist. It is also Limbus' script originated during the 18th century in Sikkim, and it is possible that a Lurbu king, Marang Rayah, and to the Lumbu hero, Sryanga ... On the ba. s summarises the scanty historical evidence in his article 'Limbu books in the Kiranti submerged once more, to be rediscovered by Cemong in the present century Sprigg prolibited the use of the Limbu script, whereupon its protagonust also named may not be without truth, that in 1788 Ranabahildur Sâh, the Gorkha king of Nepal only to be submerged again by Tibetta, Kaite or Lepcha. There is a later story, which of 20 characters, to which according to Conjong II others were added later. The Striangra, fied to Sikkim, where he was murdered. The script then apparently was Sirjunge script was then lost; but, so the story goes, it re-appeared from time to time

7 GRAMMAR AND GRAMMARS

7.1 Six works on Nepali grammar have been published since 1949: by Puşkar Samser and Sommith Sarmit, in Nepality by Rogers, Nigerendonic and the present writer, in Finglisht and by Korolev, in Russ an ** Those by Sommith Sarmit and Korolev are descriptive grammars, the others are language courses, but all are primarily addressed to the student of the language. The two Nepalese scholars wrote for the instruction of Nepalespeaking children, and their works are therefore not soliable for foreign students at the beginning of their course, it is conceivable, however, that linguists who know some Nepalit might find the indigent us analyyead methodology of some interest Rogers and Mecrendonk who wrote for British officers in the Gurk on Brigade worked of R. 18. Sprigg, It who broke to the known actipated the foreign and the control share foreign at the methodology of the first Stommators of the Gurk of the foreign and the control share foreign and the control share foreign and the first students of the first share foreign and the series of the first share of the first share foreign the first share of the

NEPALI AND PARADI

analysis of the verb, which according to his informants makes no morphological their men; and this involved the retention of other hand regarded it as his function to teach his students the language spokenby with the aid of regimental personnel, many of whom spoke Nepali as a second language a later stage I was able to check my material against the speech forms of two other current only where Indian influence is at work: e.g. dokan 'shop'. The Nepali equivpossibly Hindi db, sir, etc., for example are Taral forms; the Kathmandu and Hall by an informant whose speech had come under the influence of an Indian language, distinction of number. There are indimuons in Korolev's book that he was assisted Meerendonk was able to ebeck his material against Kathmandu usage. Rogers on the which are expressed in the introduction to my book. There is a form of Nepal speech single dialect on which to base their work, I chose the Kethmandu dissect for reasons students, whether they are language students or linguists, will have to choose one Chetris, also matives of Kathmandu. The dialect problem is unavoidable; and foreign alent is parol. My own informant was Punkar Samier, a native of Kathmandu; and at equivalents being aba, tira, etc. Some of his vocabulary elements are loan words of Hindl, with which it has recently been brought into close contact; but because of that it is being communately exposed to the influence of other dialects and also to that true that many of its forms and much of its usage have not yet been standa dized, and many families who for generations have known no other domicile. It is the language of which can be called the Kathmandu dialect. It is spoken as their mother tongue its prestige as the language of educated people and because its use is being consoliduted by being tagget in the schools, it seems probable that when a received standard Valley It is broadcast by Nepal Radio in re frequently than any other dialect It is the schools and the Inchendra College, and consequently of educated speech in the that of the districts beyond the perimeter of the Valley.' I still hold this view. Nepall emerges it will be found to be essentially the speech of Kathmandu rather than dialect forms, as for instance in his

7.2 In the short space which can be devoted to Nepali grammar as such, I propose to list and comment briefly on a few of the phonological, morphological and grammatical features of the language, which demanded attention while I was working on Introduction to Nepali, referring to the other works as and when necessary, in the hope of establishing thereby certain starting points for future studies.

7.3 Orthography and Phonology

(a) The vowel a. Meerendonk says that this vowel is pronounced like 'the "a," in balloon'. Rogers disagrees, and states that it is pronounced like the it in the English word dirt, a dubicus description even allowing for the vagaries of dialect. I found it necessary to set up three phonemes: [o] as in sab (all); [d] as in cha (is); [c] as in the (vaske (bis), A more detailed analysis, phonetic and phonological, is required, particularly if length prosocies and junction features are taken into account, as they should be, Korolev was sware of this necessity, for, as he says, 'i, a, u in closed

can be defined only in syntagms? FT suspect however that when the problem of "effetton" is un while, it will be found not to be confined to closed syllables S. u. d. Semanth erroneously Afrens that there is a short-long din 'poot', or between 44" 'he' and Un! 'woollen'. The retention of these short-long ontography. There is, for example, no phonemic difference between die 'day' and correlates in the orthography is, as has been stated above, an anachronism resulting ign between it a mambers of these two pairs. It does not, except in the free the ad puon of the devanages stript without modifi

4 . 2 × D. X

Lati net merten, colour color, et Materialess, vananan in iengah does I and u, but it does not correlate with the a mattern in g., site phenomenon (swahing ho); and he ches as confirarthegraphy it is deferringed by other factors, syntagman a and prosedie.

(c) The total ay. In some Negali words this touch is presourced as a dimany other wis proportion [r], e.g. mayle "! [mayle] as ago ast

'd evnot ge" [jadena] According to my own obser a con the " ore frequent than the other.

" s " In . cro there is no palatahanton, but there is a strong palatal . 2, and ck 'ona': [s'eta] [s'mehing, ["ck], in words "he", etc., the y is the orthographic symbol of a palatal on g --. . Notalev states that there is no paintalisation of namels I = Pm ! The guest to weaker before [ii] than before [g].

and function of grammanal function are " r ' r ' o co I do not go. "Aina 'he does not go. In the sales " n. Re-olev auties correctly that nasalisation of yoursh in Negati bas of a nesal corsonant. Thus the difference in court in the state between Annahama, because the final

The a trail and the trail of the contract of the of chief or the Control of the contro

nestal consonant plus vowel present an inconsistent picture e.g and 'l' [m] LE -a to sit rate is natalised by confact with the preceding n. Phonemes which con st

1 , of a vowel in contact with a following nassi consumnt is obscure and need eless investigation. Another problem of passing is observable in In the Patter (Bere is a massal consonant glide between the .a. and .ch., but the town is companible verbal forms, watcher the comest, and Antacher the cars. In the former the -d- is markedly nasalised, and there is no masal consonant glide in the junction - och-

Tear', devi (todging), but kathmådan 'Kathmandu', gajbod 'noise', dh is an aspunted signily post-tireolar articulation, but without retroflexion. The aniculation of dand and according to position In initial positions of is an alveolar or position in ut retrofication, but post-vocalically it is a retroficaed flap; eg dar alveolar (?) plosue without retroflezion in tially, but interrocalically a retroflexed (f) The tourga. The consonants t and the are to my car plosives with alveolar flep, and unaspirated in any but peduntic speech e.g. afhái in a and a half

(g) The samming the things the phile a voiceless labial incide to all positions of pholybut fruit, supliatelean, month phonton. An is an aspected plosive initial, of Post teat', but a velar faculty frally: a.g. rakk 'p.s.', rakk 'ree', less 're e. e. rathernorde I am putting, but is a strongly aspirated plosive; 1, e.g. bl. ..., but intervocalcally the orefine on is very meak; e.g. abbitch forcest on. When followed by a consonent if is a voiceless plosive with very week repress.

(h) Sib tants. Nepah orthography preserves the three devadagani's g. g. but in speech adention of the errhograph gin all indigenous words, to bring spelling in line with use the orthographs 5 and 8 for tatsama words, but leave the marter undercrouned in the that two are seldom heard, except in the speech of persons who have had a Sanskelt education and wish to make it apparent. Paykar Samser recommended the er codation," and in his own practice he occasionally used it also for Sanskrift loan were's e.g aksar 'syllable' for oksar. The lanicographers-Dhuagtan and Sarma the case of indicenous and ladbhara words. For heal they enter both das and day, but give the former precedence.

Rogers also noted," is so marked a feature of Nepoli utterance that I adjudged it plesinest ag. san-na up to', log-ne 'husband', pha-mak-ka 'darkness', but when one or both of the cansonants is semi-vacular, i.e. y, r. f. etc., it may be open. Norel = s (i) Syllable Boundaries. In words of the type VCV- and CVCV- the first syllable is and also, WVCW. 4-t-not-1 'woman'. This predominance of the apen syllable, which necessary to mark syllabification in the pronunciation notes in Introduction to New M. When the boundary between two vowels is a cluster of two consonants, either conjunct or successive, (-VCCV-), the first syllable is closed when the consociants are statement that in the Nepali word phonemic and morphological bounderies do not open: e.g. *a-ba* 'now'. *pa-n*i 'also', *ta-ra* 'but', *ri*-k*ha* 'put', *bā-bu* 'term of address',

NEPALI AND PASIALI

altograther lest: $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{H}{2^{-1}} \cdot I_{\ell} \end{bmatrix}$. Compare also swher 'city' and gahiro 'deep': $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{H}{2^{-1}} \cdot I_{\ell} \end{bmatrix}$. $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{H}{2^{-1}} \cdot I_{\ell} \end{bmatrix}$. The presence of masally further complicates the problem of syllabic boundaries: e.g. sāhīlo '3rd cldest', pehēlo 'yrilow': $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{H}{2^{-1}} \cdot I_{\ell} \end{bmatrix}$? $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{H}{2^{-1}} \cdot I_{\ell} \end{bmatrix}$?

7.4 Morphology

Though mone of the grammars meationed above were explicitly designed as studies of Nipali morphology, they conton in their various parad gars sufficient material to serve as a basis for a study of the morphological structure of the different categories of the Negali word.

15 Sheeps

Kerella, has builted in his book a synopses of certain features of Nepali syntax; but exigences of strate compiled him to keep his descriptive statements short and precluded him in most cases from giving more than one example. The sentence and prose material in furnishment to Arged contains many examples illustrative of a wide variety of syntantical features. These are commented on individually in the grammanical notes, and where considered necessary consolidated in furly systematic descriptions. They emb dy such syntactical features as person, number and gender concord categories, and sentence structures. Attention is also drawn to differences between spoken and written Nepali, and to the growing influence of Hindi on compounds, and chause higher as functions. It is a marked characteristic of the Nepali sentence that telause higher activities in the growing is effected by their e of influences and participles and seldom by conjunctions, which are my recommend employed for comparable functions in Hinds, and which ander the influence of Hindi are sparated by that, advectival clauses which are operated by

Marchey of the file

relative pronouns, etc., and adverbial clauses which are operated by the conjunctions when, ofter, until, if, though, because, so that, etc., are operated in Nepall by infinitives or participles, some with and some without inflectional and postpositional suffixes. In this respect Nepall syntax differs from the syntax of Hindi and other modern languages of north India, but it does resemble that of Newari, When Newari grammar has been adequately described, it is to be hoped that comparative Nepall-Newari studies will be undertaken.

7.6 Grammar of the Pabari languages

Little linguistic work has been written on the Pakari languages. A grammar of Newari was published in 1952 by Pusparatha Sagas. The hand-book on Thulong Rail by Agamsinga Devasă Rái contains some paradigms; and some grammatical information can be extracted from Cemjong's Limbu dictionary. R. Stafer has published two diachronistic and comparativist studies on the 'Himplayish' dialects;" and J. Burtondige a short but important article on two features of Gurungkura."

(a) Newart.

be answered before even an elementary phonological statement can be made. How system of Nevari. Yet even the most casual listering has raised questions which must true for Sanskrit is true for Newari. No attempt has been made to study the sound krit and Newari, the two languages share a common phonology, and that what is worthless. It is based on the assumption that, as the same script is used for both Sansreference purposes, provided they can work in Newarl. The phonology section is instruction of Newar school children. Farts of it have some value for scholars for or -teke), -lape. There is some obvious overlapping in this classification, i.e. between morpheme". The praise was are ne, ne, ne, ne, ne, nede, nede, nede, nede, ne (? -- nede analysis of the verb is interesting. It makes distinction of three tenses, present, past and division of nominals into two notional categories, progrates animate' and apragates though it appears that there are only five forms which are formally disparate. The Nouns and pronouns are paradigmatically analysed in the eight cases of Sanskrit, morphology section, though also based to a large extent on Sanskrit, is more beigital valid for instance is the retention in the orthography of the t and t vargue? The structurally into ten classes, the principle of differentiation being the praisas a suffix future, and of two persons. There is no formal distinction of number. The verb is divided 'manimate', is reasonable because it can be justified on morphological grounds. The Pusparatua's Newari graramar, which is writen in Newari, is intended for the

#50/\S 17: 1 (1955)

Pusparatta "Sight", Schools Nindl Bings 150Leven (Kathmandu, 1952).
 R. Shaler, 'Classifunion of some languages of the Himaloyas', Journal of the Bilar Nescerch Society 36, 3-4 (1950), and 'East Himplayan' ASOAS 19-2 (1953).
 J. Burton Page, 'Two Studies in Contanglara 1, Tone, H. Rhotzeitstich and Retrofasion

7th, Sth and Mh These four have in common centa a morphological features which A statuple classification would therefore seem to accord more closely with the formal the 5th and 10th, and between the a praises which have a ske constituent, the 5th evidence. The system section is short and unsult factory, bring based almost entirely d not occur in any of the other classes; and moreover, they also seem to s! common semantic function which the author de onbes us premintiale fencia., or partings taken abole from Nesfeld's grammar of English.

(c) Thirting Res.

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Same of the state of the same of the same active, out in paradigms, but sample checking, a so a contribution respectively. The same of the sa The Party of the State of the S The state of the first space of the first of the first of the existence of a number of formal distinctions. 2010

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NEPALL AND PARKAL

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3rd person

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and three numbers, a rental, duel and plural. The introduction to Comjong's disthought contains two notes des gand to throw some light on the Limbu language, and This sample establishes that the pronoundistinguishes three persons, at least two cases, on its synca, the other on the difference between the spoken and written styles."

is a keptek car be understood as as a g_2 , but in task g_1 , as the second structure of g_2 , g_2 , g_3 , g_4 , the grades, of far am all interpreted region who are 8 section is I do not go, the negative comes only once. In Kirl. 1814. For the personal liete a Theparate and Tree and American and American and American seasons and Is her of the second the this notices a special in the second of the second the second the negative comes twice, as though it were I I do not not go "

but what is will The dictionary does not give it if with it, per a sufficient as it well may be, then the Limbu does not differ in this respect from Nepall, when has mad? of at up to resolve the second point, taga mer pekhanar treat - 1, mer - he ha To per - g., -k." - ? Is person suffer, -nd, to greta li taus a meg. . shang, a This statement is difficult to discardangle Take the first sent to the first - got and the state of the state of the Hand of the Te. d. to any give the first ca . may n . c hee . maye out let a double negative men and .ma.

(b) When whing a word it is usual to increase to means of a circumfectual (bet, dera glant erra

to worth winds

The following examples are given to illustrate this difficult statement

	(3)	(m, -)	(young
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Spoken	FELT TOOK	menasî Ripih	ya'pm! the_benenvaelun

. Wife Bornes as

7 Limbu Dictionary, Intro. 6-7,

PENTING CAN TIVER

E TOWARDS STANDARDIZATION OF NEPALL

c pants are mother-tor gue speakers of one of the Pahari languages. The reason is not of the Pat Eri languages. Its present primary is incontestable and virtually unconand none of them today speak or even understand Newton. Some of the smaller tribes eway from their entire habitat they tend in time to lose their own language and adopt now accepted in principle the fact that Nepali is the national language. They know become a one-labrance state; but it is clear that Nepall is increasing at the expense have afready lost their ancestral language, and others appear likely to do so in the buts of other tribus. There are indications that when any of the Pakiff people move too that it is the large age which they themselves must use in convetsation with memfar to seek. Speakers of the various Pakiti languages, including the Newars, have debate it concerns only with the Nepali language, even though many of the partigrammat in spite of a number of recent innovations. It is significant also that the restricted alta si colorely to sociabulary and spelling. There is no argument about a rew set of proposals? The aspects of language which are under discussion are when their number is legion and, as one scholar puts it, every new contributor has revolution, and it has attracted an increasing number of participants until today 8 1 The debate on the reform of the Nepali language was printed shortly after the 1930 generations to earns. This is not to say that Nepal will in the foresecable future Nepau. The large Newar community in Darjeeling has Nepali as its mother-torigue.

Krampany E 8

the purplies to which some of the new loans are being applied. Pablish speakers explans on was menutable. Most of the new words are being betrowed or edupted from Sanstirre, but there is growing reservment against the appoint of born witg and row being glade unaccessarily craweated and replaced by Saraket worth which are vocabulary elements which there been in common the in frepair for percentations are principally to Newars who have strong views on the subject, complem that Fablish eaple of the modern world spilowhich they were so shortly to move pand to cabulary In 1950, the Nepalise did not posters the words necessary to exhibits the new con-

¹ Ministry which ha Resident, they be thank North M. 1 600, ed. Mahanda Signote (Sa he

of their ease that when a Pahäri word is in use to Mepali it should be preserved. They n slogun: xinī sīnā vīkya; madhur madhur śabda, which may be translated 'short categories; and to despise native Nepali words as "unpolished" and replace them by educated Nepalese to divide the Nepali vocabulary into 'polished' and 'unpolished' alleged in this connection that there was a growing tendency on the part of Sanskritadvancing for Newati. 'Where Nepali words exist they should be preserved.' He He put forward the same claim for native Nepali words that Newar scholars are where vocabulary does not exist it may be necessary to borrow from Sanskrit, but suitable word exists in any of their languages. These arguments have found support borrowed from Sanskrit, enquiry should be made to ascertain whether or not further argue that their languages are Nepalese languages, and that before a word is unialelligible to any but the few scholars who are trying to introduce them. It is part reform seems to be following the same lines as its counterpart in India, where too it is now being made to conceet a Sanskrijism for führahar. This particular type of relgadi 'rauv ny train'; deleakri for baiska! 'bicycle'. One writer notes that an attempt being artificially constructed to replace English words which are current to ordinary sentences and propounceable words', at It appears also that Sanskride neclogisms are gration of Nepali words as guide 'perfaining to a village'. An eminent writer has coined to campaign against excessive borrowing from Sinskrit and to repudiste the dem-Nepalese and Nepalese residents in Banaras. The purpose of the Furist scens to be Purist (thur robades) movement, which numbers among its members many Kathannadu filido. Some of Puskar Samser's contentions have been laken up by the newly formed paint 'husband wife' as spainst logne/snäsnl or jol/pel; for jirita 'slive' as against Sanskrit betrowings. He cited as exemples the preference in some quarters for fail before that is done we should look at Newari and the other Nepalese languages." among mother-tongue speakers of Nepali, Puskar Sander expressed the view that of written Nepali advanced that Pusher Samset was provoked to exclaim that to read on reformst movements, agrees: 'It is better to borrow the original name for a thing for it, if only as a sort of reward for the inventor. " Politherel, who has written much caustically; 'If we manage to acquire somebody's inventions we should keep his name met with a mixed reception. Hydo; candrasinha Fradhia comments somewhat Nepali speech: e.g. nir,lar lekliki for phaunten pen fauntain pen"; nägröjan for than to make one up artificially'. So Yet so far has the Sanskritization of the vocabulary Nepali nowadays one needs a Senskrit dictionary.

8.3 Spelling

 Pu har Sander (Nep 114 o m) vå mårga N° (Hinte we forgotten Nep 417) Nep 11 519, 223, talifa 78.
 Jaker – Pokhare (Nep 417 fr. v. sching 35 fr. v. s. fr. 26.
 Jakernadiv Trauti, (Nep 41 526 536 B) (194), Nep 41 54 6. wary re" am, but the participants are less actuated by personal and communal The situation with regard to spelling reform is no less confused than that of socab-

Reday candras with a Tradition, on cit, (in 18-68.

Contracts to the ordered and animals. The Nepall knowledges has four separate entires: on the contraction of the second contraction in the Second Second The of the one of the many issues with the the one control of the man Share proved for sapplified in , but his pleasage ignited. He second add for main en it, erbopuen of a single spelling where multiple the cas now exist. His chefor To be read at a cond as out in the timest substitution as cutto the bear of an or to chack between calls, rade, rate, rate, There are at present the main schools of thours is a new to their recommendate as, which are Lared in fluid and d . for Enclish in the 18th century. So the debate continues, but without promuse of a ens, but this step has not, so far as I am aware, been talen. Hit is a mot 'n, bo . aver, waren of the Royal Nepal Academy. b uny falled to seize the opportunity of domp for Nepali what Johnson's det onny east. 11s. A proposal has been made to set up a committee to examine spel 1g prob-The second conditions and contract aspects to the student c. Prantit secret to back terretail on the following two principles:

tenterande galiomer and wights and to crute (in of region) of the 12st energy to 10st energy and 12st energy (i)

(ii) to contact the tailet to the lettered (nergained) principle while removing OF LAW 125

(a - 10 rem: the long I and A forms and discontinue the use of the short forms. (This is the release of Turner's proposal.)

(b) to retain 3 and discontinue (he use of § and 5.

(ार तर स्टा special forms far g and jin conjuncter a.g. instead of हुन, वर्ष, किया क्रांति, ७० 🐃 हत्त, वर्स, क्रीया, क्रहासी.

A comment a (titum) sign with the following consonants when they ordur 25.72 (17.77) Service contact of class of 18.75.76 (18.77) Service and

te described manufacto (accessed on the general of phones (epidang in the react every reduct persons on ego bad of Ring, min, min, किर मन गर्ट कार्यात कारणास्त्र नीष्ट मन्त्र गुर्ख

. . . . १ h vo linamaters us lion ज जा। जी जी जी जे जे जो. 13 IS

NEW AND PARABLE

· · c the use of condrabinds (w), and to use diblinds (f) to mark rowed

(i) not to use the musel consonants of and till; and not to use the dirbindu as the equivalent of a homorganic nasal consonant.

() not to use the sign warga ('), and to spell words in which it occurs us they are propounced: e.g. stakkis, ata, etc.

(i) to diston in the use of the special conjuncts By A, H, ind to replace them स्कृत्याता है ही ही है मार में,

Acts Total

(a) to restore semi-obsolvie characters such as 45, etc.

(b) to treat b. kh. p. gh, etc. as components (vydjan) not as sydiables (akter).
(c) to use the voyel characters for a, j, u, g; and discontance the use of the vowel

(d) to use the rowel signs for \bar{u} , or and to $\partial x_n = (n_0 - n_0)$ or use of the rowel signs not as signs but as rowels (1.00 - 1.00 refiners) and to regard the rowel signs not as signs but as rowels (1.00 - 1.00 refiners).

Committee of facilities of

(c) to write De and AT as HE and HE Gegettich, and to omi 1'arga.

pa sage some tre se we what as an present seed, and then in the objections and To down't they two new systems will look like in use, Pokhard appends a sing a TENT OF THE Spall ago responded to

ब्यवस्थाले आज जनजी वनमा गहिंगे स्थान सिंहे गएकी छ। घोरै समयमा नै यस ब्यवस्थाले गर्न सकेको प्रगतिवार यो व्यवस्था नै हेगा की निस्ति उपयुक्त हर यस व्यतस्या वाटनि देशमा एउटा प्रजा-तरीजक, जागरक र प्रगतिगील समाजली स्पापना गर्न सिकन्छ जनमावना र जनका कांछा। अनुक्ष स्थापना भएको पत्तापत भने जुरा स्पष्ट हुँदै कार्यकी छ।

समयमा नै यर व्यवस्यास्ति गर्म सबेको परातीवाट यो व्यवस्या नै देस्को मीमी स्नूमगुक्त छ र यर व्यवसायवाट ने देश्मा खेखुरा जस्मावना र जन्छाकाङ्घ्या छनूरू स्वापना भछको पन्वायन ब्यवस्घाटे छाज अन्त्री बन्मा गहीरो स्थान लिहि ग्रको छ। घोरे

n 15id, 135-36.

T NO NE

ेक नागृहर पत्रीसीत समात्रनी स्थापना गर्न ने नूरा स्पन्न पास्त्रनी द्या

महार को भाषा है। जा राज्य हिन्दा हो स्थापहाना महार को भारत है। जा है। जा अक्षम कर वक्षम निर्माण को भारत है। जा है। जा अक्षम कर वक्षम निर्माण को महार है। जा स्थापहान है। जा स्थापहान को स्थापहार है। जा स

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URDU

MASUD HUSAIN KHAN

DATEODI CITICA

it devel ped as a bazzar-dialect after the entry of the Mishins into Delby, during the names Rehald - the mixed one. Based or Ishard Boll, a dialect of the Delhi area He torically agreeling Urdu is a respect language as is also indicated by one of the four hundred years, when Modern Hands (Nobar Bell Hindli angressed on the Secagain to the North by the heginning of the IN conturn. Though having an indithe Decora, during the "4th and 16th contures. The center of gravity was shilllater part of the 12th contry A D. It grew, hower et, and it, ful literary statute in often referred to as Hindustan. This many of afters charged however, after the almost parallel. In view of their common by a (Khaji Báil), the two languages were ary seems around 1800. Since then the devel private of Urdu and Hindi have been origin. The Debt dulest had been cultained Artisa bass, its higher vocab. Inc. and hierary inadices are mainly of Perso-Araine largest concentration being in the States of Utter Prudesh, Bihar, Mabarashtra, as their mother tongue is about 23 million. They are scattered all over India, their dialect. According to the Census of 1961, the total number of people who claim is Kashmar as its official language, not that rung Kashman, which is the test and the fur'era principal languages. It has been declined by the State of Jamona and parts an of india in 1947. In the Indian constitution Urd. is included in the list of at hough the mother tongues of the region are Punjabi, Sadin, Pathio, and Ballichi and Andira Prodesh. Urdu has the status of official language in West Pakishin also, to a therain largeage for about

Linguistic ductions in Undu are necessarily I rived up with those of Hindi. This article on Urdu, therefore, is intended to complement the article on Hindi, welful. In this volume [See the chapter by Yladi, viz Vitimer Ed.]

TINGUISTIC STUDIES IN LEDY BEFORE 1417

Ling islic studies in Urdu ritor to 1947 were limited mainly to grammar-witing, leave, graphy, co nage of terminology for university education, and the editing of

old tents. The nations, grammars of Lords were wanten by Europea, ., including consistent an effort to present impurstic data pertaining to Urdu within the gram-D. sch., Portigue & English Tranch, German, and Italian scholars. They usually ed Indian uniter, Inshin Lab Aban, was uniffer in 1602, under the tille of Daryder-Langar. It is, in fact, more than a grammar, in as much as it takes note of class as well as regrenal dislectic forms of Deita Urdu. In writing this greening, instaining Name exactished in Urda the Perso-Arabie traducts of gramme-whing, which to contact, with motifications, till the present thy The most exhaustive, standard Grander of Lida was written by Mardon Abdul Hagin the carbet part of the 20-4 mat cal frameworks of their own languages. The first work on 1 who moments he centry. Abdul Haq moduled the Perso-Arabic grammatical meaning by introduc neueus freir Bindi (Sarskrite tradition) and English grunmar-weiting. Then the did greater justice to the specific character of the language, which has the leagu to the Indo-Aryan stock.

The most factious acme in this sense is that of Affalig bent " English-Urdu and Ordufalt aced of the elither who were learn ng Person along with their mother tongue diministrates begin to appear by the end of the 16th commy now, it is The tradition of Lidu levicography foes back to the early seveniceath certury when for the first time versited fexica of Urdu appeared in order to fulfill the strong!

277 The breaking of the context of the following sine in the context of the context o

thread inch tech makes against community products a seek the men B dos to correct o do not and we were a figurate of the most was done by the list in the mass in the Burnau of Oston and United the say, which the sections seemed on the dader Sol match High and B دوء در من المراهد الدارة المراهد الدراء المراهد الم important with to wild care they birds during the court part of the 1 th care. The Terror Ces 25 and Les in the district and employeens.

The same so the previod in which the editing of manuscripts and textual entering The state of the second of the I cost, It impriment works of descriptive and thetonest ling one take w

. 7 of the 1, mag., ph and publications the first descriptive analysis of Dakb..... "tage " " te "ed abroad. While in London and P. 1 s, be produced with t A Q Zore of Othersia University, who belenged to the fit igning of ter-

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Bailey" put forward the idea that Utdu ongunated from Paryabi. M. Q. Zorre and S. K. Chatten were of the opinion that Urdu is derived from the language spoken Urds, entitled Mindasidal / honeries, in 1930. This is the period when controversy about the origin of Urdu came up and scholars like Mahmud Shorian' and T G aver a wide area, from Lahore to the banks of the mire Ganges

AFTER 1947

Linguistic studies in Urdu after 1947 could be divided into six broad fields:

Descripe e amilysis of Urda on phonetic and phonological fevals.

(i) Grammars of Utdu (ii) Histories of Urdu language (iii) Descriptive amalysis of Urdu of (iv) Lexicography.

(v) Senpt reform.
(vi) Editing of the old texts.

for editing the work rested with A. H. Harley and J. R. Finh, who prefect the book J. R. Firth. The semple employed is IPA. In this book Grahame Bailey makes His treatment of the Urdu verb, the most intricate part of its grammar, is also s guiffcant and different from that of traditional grammarions. Barley has also made some with his introduction on the spelling and pronunciation of Urdu. The prelate incrdental y contains the first significant analysis of Urdu phonemies, called sounds, by Ba 125° which excording to one of its editors, J. R. Firth, is a 'book based on material Amorg his positionous papers there were at least two versions of what he intended sheuld become a grammar and language course of Hindustani. The respons biling important observations as far as the problems of declensions and cases are concerned The only important prantings of Urdu writen ofter 1947 is that of T. Grahame left by the late. Dr. Grahame Bailey, the well-known Indianist, who died in 1942." original remarks on the use of ne and repetition of words in brida.

of this language. His main thesis is that Old Urdu was haved on the Harylini dialect and tries to pur down the dialects which played important roles in the development 2. Mesud Hussin Khan's Mogaddama-c-terikh-c-ashan-c-utdan (Preface to th-History of the Urdu language] first came out in 1948. The importance of this research nork lies in the new perspective brought to the discussion of the ongin of Urda. in it the author successfully our cizes the various theories about the origin of Urdu

· Panjih mem terda (Lahore 1928).

Long transmer Chiefichings of India Series, London, 1932)
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on the origin of Little are less in the cobweb of Middle Indo-Aryan linguistic history. nubén Ad Iringa (The development of Cirdu), in 1955. Shoukat Sabawari's remarks since he goes bank to Pall, instrad of specifying the actual dialects of the New Indo-This work was followed by another important book by Shaukat Sabawan, Urdi

the general poting of "suited and prosodues". Sey incalls "the dynamics of the phonests elements", it nepleats the "segments" under theoretical property each of a not produce any targible se ally in phonological analythe word level. If entered expploach of the London School while satisfying from a retiers to the and is estable on a languages during the later part of the forties. A in virt of he it me stay in india prior to occupying the Chair of Linguishes at the Than, in 1963, and cours term the first attempt to analyze tile prosedure of Linduist planetic and proceed at ideal file word in Orda was published by Massid Husain University of London J. R. Fyrth, who had developed his own present approach in that of J. R. Firth who was desply interested in the problems of Urdu phonology, dustant [7] and it the United to Paris the towering personality of the Indianist there was T. Grahame Bailey "the most distinguished European scholar of Hinysis not did in document in the notion of the phoneme. While it ledges care of what Jules Clock - I or 1947 the most inspiring agure in the field of Urdu linguistics was the London School of Original and African Studies and the Sorbonne. At the School Urdu ling...... scholarship had for a very long time been associated with the and a team of scholars from India was busy applying his

one in the committee at instruction that is the features of Old Order. A sumfar our Ibrae-Zulia (Pluderuliad, 1956) on general Impussion with special reference to espects of their language. At Q. Sarwari even compiled a text-book, entitled Zahan has from significance for the scholus who are grapping with the problem of the Kart _ and r . !- ... class- * ...' a. t of De'm Urdu | This pricees in a steady of a class-dialect we now fater. It is a phonomies of Orde, especially the mature of the at Undur C. W. N. In, Gizh Chend Jain and Gopi Chand Narang discussed in their begin to egin, this hall help by writing articles on the various phonological members of the railing of as registrants, although few in number, for the first time port of the Pic of the Foundation. The Summer Schools of Linguistics are since Posta and the large of the Linguistic Society of India and with the financial supan this field have notice 1924, is the institution of Summer Schools of Linguistics at then a regular en les feature. Luda scholars who purticipated in these schools as whore in Urd... Gopt Chand Narang has also published an important booklet on As far as Undustribliand descriptive impussions secondented, the real ectivity

study on a more systematic basis, but with the same limited data has been made by

The state of the s

Bahadur Stoph in his brochure, The dialect of Delhi 14 An important study of word phonology of Hindi-Urdu has been made by Ashok

R Kelkar in his Studies in Hind-Brdu 1, introduction and word phonology 15 The noned on his data, which is sometimes not very authentic ysis of certain phonological features of these languages. He may, however, be queswriter, although not a native speaker of either Hinds or Urdn, gives a brilliant analy

his important papers, although still unpublished, are worth mentioning - (i) linguistics, such as Professors M. R. Hans, E. C. Garrin and U. Weintrich. Some of young scholar of Urdu, A. Azim, under the able guidance of well-known teachers of "Approach to Hindustani phonology European and American" (ii) "Urcu phonemes Some very significant work in descriptive analysis of Urdu has been done by a

in Jakobschun features".10 theorized by J. R. Firth of London University, with that of phones is analysis of In his first paper he tries to contrast the prosodic approach to phonology. as

out clearly the merits and dements of the prosodic approach. Hindi, Urdu mede by various Indian and American scholers. The contrast brings

noun phrase types" by Annar S. D.I. The second volume besides cortaining such structural basis of Eirdu and Panjähi" by Hamid Ahmad Khan and "A Study of Ordu Group of Pakisian which has published two volumes of Pakisteri Lloguistics (Laberr, Urdu" also includes, "A directory of Pakistani linguists and language scholars", 17 important papers as Affa Dil's "A comparative study of noun phrase in Bangah and 1962 and 1963). The first volume contains such important articles as, "The common Linguistic activity in Pakistan is mainly centered around the Linguistic Research

Russ on scholar. Her treatment of Urdu verbal forms as widespread classes, although with a newly orientated description of the phonemes of Written Dakhani Urdu opment of Dakhani Hindi] (Allahabad, 1964) has recently been published by (under the trasplaced title of Dakhan! Hindika udgam dur vikis [The origin and devellippoistics has achieved in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. A grammar of Dakhazi Urdu discussed with linguistic insight, does not show much awareness of what present day Urdu produced in the Decean from 15th to 18th century. It is a historical gradurat Another important work on Urdu verbs has been done by Sonia Chemeltova,10 a It is the first book of it, kind based on the vast literary data of Old

Jafar Ali Khan "Asar" has brought forth his one volume dictionary Farlung-wasar 4. Recently some important work has been done in Urdu lex'cography as well.

South Asian studies 3 (New D.F. 1966)

Deccan Cullege (Pages, 1963)

10 Copies of these papers are available from the author who is at present an Assistant in the D.pt. of Middle I as I suppages and Cultures. Columbia University to the chapter by Anwar S. Dil in this in Ifor further information on Urdu modes in Paketan, see the chapter by Anwar S. Dil in this [For further information on Virtu medies in Paketan, see the chapter by Anwar S. Dil in this

Nass Sonia Chemekova wrote her thrase directly in Urdu during her stay in India in 1965. Singe then sits in them awarded the PhD degree by the University of Mostra. The thesis is will captubleded. May Chemekova is at present lecturer in Urdu at the University of Tarthens, U.S.S.R.

² P S . 2 Trans 2 ef " burant (Prefact)

Put by " " E c_ 2 C " 1 150 " 3 2 Punior (2 1/4 m) 965 21 - 2 1 - 5 F = War for Littleth, 1961).

been placated in a big way, it is one man's attempt with a very narrow outlook on School, Muhazzab Lakhaavi, has published four volumes of his extensively planned distioning, entired Mahattachal-lacked (Lucknew, 1958 - While this distionary has washed with in materia and fratering in the first on the 22 the 22 th of the first france

Tranggre-Urdu Board of Pakastan, a government spenspred body. The Board is neres, see substitution work in the lexicography has been unlestaken by of the Eng 1sh Brausse. The work is still in its mital stage of word collection from GRE-21 sources. The quarterly journal of the Board, Crew North, regularly publishes thed mans of this disting any. It also excitates inveresting articles on the problems of memping to compile a giver dictionary on the pattern of the great Oxford dictionary , who happens to belong to a fairily with a neb literary heritage.

5. Lidu ser pi has always been a special problem for its scholars. It is in fact an and on the other hand due to the prestige of the Arabic tanguage, it has remained corression of the PersonAutha sampi for the party se of winting an Indo-Amain line. grage. Naturally it has undergone many changes dumb g the process on the suc hand the ety mology of 1 rds words.

for typing and printing. Even before 1947 under the able guidance and inspiration of M. Man Andri Hig, scholars like Abdus Satter Sidengs, Panda Destatana Naufi, " "d Hasan Right, and Sallad Mirra were body with their pilms for reforming the "rest has been cartied on by scholars like M. K. Sherwani who shed a brockure on the subject, Urdy rasmer Mat any tablet [Urdu serget ing) in 1955. Sherwani thoroughly discusses the proposels put forward hy armas scholars to change the tempt of Undu from Perso-Ambro to either Remark or Hinds, as well as the proposals to drastically referre the Urdu series by dropping annecessary letters representing such Arabic phonemes as a fact, if (10) h es they are employed manily, medially, or family it also presents many d. and the many as four letters for a single phoneme. Since the man the

16--- to bring faith a refermed script or to employ Remoniter writing Utdia Even While the debate is going out, no practical step has been taken cuber in India or and the contraction of the state of the present short courts in bridge is not MEN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF dead), 12' (709 , 5' (5cod), Zi (Zai), if that's he and a (a m).

" o no medied, it has been felt that they sheeld be brought to light before any There is a recent growing interest among the Urda scholuts in tectual enticism. es at up of the Old Ordu texts. Since a large number of Ledu managents are

ments of Oor ania University. Hyderabad, and of Delhi University are very active

on this front with their valuable research journals Queen Leduce and Leduce Moulis. devoted to articles on Urdu inguisties, five manuscripts have been published in the repectively. While a special number of Urdust-Munica (Ochli, 1962 in has been

Two Urdn scholars, Malik Ram and M. Ahmad, have joined in editing an early first volume of Quden Urds

st will come to light that Dal, hant Urdu, far from being a corrupt form of Urdu. is the same language u hich was spoken in the Delhi area during the 14th and 15th centuries. Transplanted in the far South (Decean) is became static, while it grew for the student of the history of the Urdu language. They, in fact, fill an important gap in that history. They also testify to the theory about the chain of Litch and its continuity in the alten ingulance environment in the Decem during the 15th and 16th LEPILINES. As soon as the Urdu manycopies of that owe in the North are uncarrhed of meresting inguistic material. The two books together contain 1ery neh material manuscript of which was lyng neglected in the Tabingen Unversity Library in Mest Germany. Kerbal Karka is a specimen of earliest Urdu prose in Northern Ind.a and a nich source of Old Urch for the haguistic scholars. Another imperior, manuscript of the same period Quage-mehrajroz-o-dubar by Isav, Kban Bahadut, has recently been edited by Masud Husain Kiran (Hyderahad, 1966). It is a long story in the colloquial language of the period and, therefore, contains a large amount eighteenth ceatury Urdu manuscript Kerhal katha (Patna, 1965) by Fazh, the only into its new form in Northern India during the succeeding centuries

CONCLUDING RESEARCH

of linguistics devoting itself to Urdu studies. Linguistic studies, as far as Urdu is ship among its rescarchers. Mast of the histories of the Urdu language are based on the material published by the scholars of Indo-Aryan There is an chair or institute connectined, are attached to Urdo Departments of the various universities in Ind. a and Palystan, usually headed by interary brased scholars. Under these circumstances they the institution of Summer Schools of Linguistics in 1954, Even to-day achievement in descriptive analysis is insignificant and precement. The historical aspect of lingustne studies in Urdu is also unsatisfactory, due to the lack of Sanskritte scholarscholars are lexicography, grammer-woling, and textual enticism. Described analysis is of recent growth. The first phonetic analysis of Dakham Urdu was atsempted by M. Q. Zore in 1930 Real interest in descriptive inguisties began after We may conclude by saying that the main areas which have interested the Urdu have difficulty in doing justice to either lunguistics or interature.

or Ed. Masual Hustra (Khan Miyderabad 1965); onto manuscript Billian Kandral by Afral goet back to the car's Mich ocniusy and is the oldest Urda poem of Northern India.

There are some apprisonal articles in this volume such as I rate principal to high An outline of Urday.

Urda phonetics) and Luda (Alibiala (Origin of Urday.

concentrate spanishedly on the hashmin hageage and its dialects all the main works (which are not many) on the Dardie group in general and then Thus there continues to be a great shortage of reliable and detailed linguistic Literature three countries (i.e. Afghanistan, sections of the western part of Pakistan, and the since the Dardie language area spreads over three political boundaries and ignalities reasons for this regiect of the Fordre languages. First, politically, the task is difficult has left Kashmin' and other Dardie languages unloughed. There are two main out follow ng centemporary languistic models. By and large, this linguistic interest analyzed for the first time, and new analyses of many languages have been worked with on the hid in subscriptions. A large is a ber of hulle languages have been rothern part of India Second, geographically, the terrain is not easily accessible The last two dreades, especially ofter 1955, have been of substantial linguistic acthe Dardie language family. In this review it may, therefore, be useful to refer to

The Kishmon Legal, point thoken in the Nashmon Province and some surrounding aread of the Lattin and Mashmon Sare. This is the northernmost sold of the data and its boundaries louch. Afglian fair her by S. R. and China in the north, the Princip has been to the north and Tiber louring. The present homologists of the route computer 0.81% of India's nogotics on tell Count of India 1900. The India's nogotics on tell Count of India 1901.

Note it at the interval of has the matter armage, he full and the medium [1,5%]. In It off, the second of the matter armage, he full and the medium India has prior to the second of the matter are discretized for the function of the name of the name of the same are the second of the name of the name of the same are the same of the name of the same are the same of the same of the name of the same are the same of the same of the same are the same of the same are the same The number of keeth in specifies in Pays an is not available. The horizontal specifies in Pays an is not available. The meter of kashmen of height 1951 is 1,950 in The languagement of Kashmund of the contract of the contra and is claude in less approximately. If IsiO square coles in the bashtost province of

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KASHMIRI AND OTHER DANDIC LANGUAGES

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Z. THE DARDIC GROUP OF LANGUAGES

In the available literature the term Durdie has been used for the inhabitants of the hapa's Rejuterargini (Grierson, 1919). In Sanskrit it means 'mountain' and was fi.). The term Dard has a long history and is found in the Purdices and also in Kalperhaps used because most of the Dardie area is mountainous. arez which is now called Dardistan [the place of the Dards] (see Grierson, 1919, p. 1

be says, he is eposcious of the fact that cover-term used earlier in Sanskrit to refer to these languages. At the same time, for the so-called Dardic group (Grierson, 1919). He argues that Pitacha was the In his LSI, and in other works, too, Grierson uses the term Pisacha languages

some of the speakers of these languages take exception to it on the grounds that in Indian mythology, the word 'Piśácha' was also used to connote a cannibal deman, and it must be admired that this was the most eartmen acceptation of the word. In such circumstances, it is useful to explain that a tribe speaking a Pitischa language is not necessarily of P Acha descent (Grierson, 1919).

Kibwar-group, and Dard-group. These three groups are further classified as fol-In the Dardie family three language groups are traditionally included. Kafr-group-

A. Kata-group

(I) Bashgah (Kati).* (2) Wai-ziā (Wai).* (3) Wasi veri (Veron).* (4) Aghi und.* (5) Kalāsha-Pusha,* (6) Gowār-bati (Narsāti).** (7) Pashai (Lughmāni, Deghāni).* (8)

A survey of the Dardie languages it given, among others, in the following world: Barth and Mongenatures (1988) "The Dardie branch or sub-branch of Indoe European", Act. I 8.284-294 (1985), Eddiran (1996) "The Cartesian (1992), Le tour (1271). G. Mongensierne (1983). Tournet (1922) and Therepo (1973). Now that Greenous's work, though full of useful data, a ben-sided now. Mongensierne swork is much more recent but leaves much to be desired. Eutiman (1985) is estated as any any of Greenous and other exther activities.

(1919) It was a pressible to give the exact number of the speakers of all these three groups, as point an Besically this cast fear on has been an mained specific earlier work of Grienen. See Grien in

and other real its have made it of fibulitio obtain any reliable figures.

* Bernes (18] Morgenstierne (1945a, 1953), and Trumph (1862, 1868).

* Davidson (1962) Mator Indicas (1903), Konow (1911, 1913), and Lettus: (1880).

See Grieraan, (1919, pp. 43-58). Jb:d 59-67.

Morgonsterne (1929, 1934a)
See Leaner (1969) and Hamp (1966). Hamp's paper it a structural restatement of Morganisterne

Marganutierne (1950, 1945b).

is Griggion (1903), see also Morgenstierne (1944). Note that Pashas is divided into a large number of mutually incomprehensive dialocts, namely Guthahis, Chilas, Aret. Weigil Datra Nor, Laures and Morgenstierne claims that "... in this of all divided difference." Pasha is directly, one language we'll defined through phometical, and especially disough morphological and testical peculiarises." (cf. Morgenstierne, 1932) see also Ard. 7-8 (1965)

2. THE DARDIC GROUP OF LANGUAGES

In the available literature the term Dardic has been used for the inhabitants of the area which is now called Dardistan [the place of the Dards] (see Grierson, 1919, p. 1 ff.). The term Dard has a long history and is found in the Puraquas and also in Kalhaņa's Rajatarangmi (Grierson, 1919). In Sanskrit it means 'mountain' and was perhaps used because most of the Dardie area is mountainous.

In his LSI, and in other works, too, Grierson uses the term Piśācha languages for the so-called Dardic group (Grierson, 1919). He argues that Piśūcha was the cover-term used earlier in Sanskrit to refer to these languages. At the same time, he says, he is conscious of the fact that

some of the speakers of these languages take exception to it on the grounds that, in Indian mythology, the word 'Piśacha' was also used to connote a cannibal demon, and it must be admitted that this was the most common acceptation of the word. In such circumstances, it is useful to explain that a tribe speaking a Pisacha language is not necessarily of Pisacha descent (Grierson, 1919).

In the Dardic family three language groups are traditionally included: Kāfir-group, Khowar group, and Dard-group.2 These three groups are further classified as follow. a

A. Kadr-group!

- (1) Bashgali (Kati);5 (2) Wai-ala (Wai);6 (3) Wasi-veri (Veron);7 (4) Ashkund;8 (5) Kafāsha-Pasha;9 (6) Gowār-bati (Narshti);13 (7) Pashai (Laghmānī, Deghānī);11 (8)
- A survey of the Dardic languages is given, among others, in the following works: Barth and Morgenstierne (1958), "The Dardie branch or sub-branch of Indo-Luropean", Ant. 7-8,284-294 (19-5), Edchman (1965), Grierson (1929), Leitner (1877), G. Morgenstierne (1953), Turner (1927), and Trumpp (1872). Note that Grierson's work, though full of useful data, is outdated now. Morganiterne's work is much more recent but leaves much to be desired. Edelman (1965) is essentially 1. Try of Grierson and other earlier sel plans
- acray this case meation has been maintained since the eather work of Grierson. See Grierson (191). It is not possible to give the exact number of the speakers offall these three groups, as political
- d ther reasons have made it difficult to obtain any reliable figures, turnes (1838), Morgenstierne (1945a, 1953), and Trumpp (1862, 1868).
- Davidson (1902), Viator Indicus (1903), Konow (1944, 1943), and Leitner (1880). See Grierson, (1919, pp. 45-58).
- Ibid 59-67
- Morgenstierne (1929, 1934a).
- See Leitner (1880) and Hamp (1960). Hamp's paper is a structural restatement of Morgensturne
- Morgenstierne (1950, 1945b).
 Grierson (1900a), see also Morgenstierne (1944). Note that Pashai is divided into "a large number of mumally incomprehensible dialects, namely. Gulbahar, Chilas, Aret, Wegal, Darrat Nur, Laurowan,". Morgensherne claims that ". in spite of all dialectal differences ... Pashar is decidedly one language, well do not through phonetical, and especially through morphological and levest peer harmes" (cf. Mo geost erne, 1932) see also AnL 7.8 (1965).

Bashkarik; 12 (9) Tirahi; 13 (10) Prasun; 14 (11) Gujuri; 15 (12) Waigali; 16 and (13) Zhonjigali; 17

- B. Khōwār-group¹⁸
- (1) Chitrali, (2) Chatrari, 19 and (3) Arniya.
- C. Dard-group
- (1) Shiṇā; ²⁰ (2) Kashmiri; ²¹ and (3) Kohistânī (Grierson, 1919, pp. 507 ff.).

The following are considered the dialects of these three languages:

- (1) Shinā: Brokpa, Chilāsī, Gilgiti, Shinā;
- (2) Kashmiri: Bunjwali, Kashmiri, Kishtwari, Poguli, Siraji-Kashmiri;
- (3) Kohistānī: Kaghni, Kohistānī;

The current state of research on the Dardic languages is such that it is not possible to use any sophisticated or rigorous criteria for separating the languages and/or dialects in this family. We do not have reliable figures even about the number of speakers of these languages. What is worse, in the available studies, there is no uniformity about the number and names of languages which are included under the Dardic group. It can, however, safely be said that G. A. Grierson's and G. Morgenstierne's works continue to be the only available analyses of the Dardic group.

The question of the final affiliation of the Dardic family of languages has not yet been answered. In earlier as also in current literature we find that arguments have been presented for the following views without much authentic linguistic evidence in support of any of these views. The earlier view, held by Grierson and others, considered the Dardic languages as a third member of the Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-European (Grierson, 1919, pp. 1-10). Another view is held by Morgenstierne who thinks that the Dardic languages are clearly Indo-Aryan, but is somewhat less decided about the Kafir languages. Morgenstierne, commenting on Grierson's view, argues (Morgenstierne, 1947b):

According to Sir George Grierson's well-known theory the Dardic languages, among which he includes also the Kafiri group, form a special branch of Indo-Iranian. And he considers Khow. [Khowar] as occupying an independent position within Dardic: "The Kafir and Dard (= Eastern Dardic) groups are much more nearly related to each other than either is to Khôwār. On the other hand Khôwār shows traces of connection with the Ghalchah languages (= Iranian Pamir languages) spoken north of Pamirs which are wanting in the

- Morgenstierne (1940c).
- Grierson (1925) and Morgenstieme (1934b).
- 24 Buddruss (1960b) and Morgenstierne (1949)
- This is spoken in a small area in Chitral.
- Morgenstierne (1954b).
- This is spoken in the village of this name.
- Morgenstierne (1947b, 1957), O'Brien (1895).
- J. Davidson (1900), Morgenstierne (1940a, 1940b), and Tumanovich (1908).
- Bailey (1924), Berger (1966), Lorimer (1924a, 1924b), Namus (1962), Wilson (1899); also see the section on the Dard Group of Languages in Grierson (1919, pp. 1491f).
- 11 For bibliographical references on Kashmiri cf. "Select bibliography" at the end of this paper.

other two groups. It thus resembles a somewhat alien wedge inserted between the other two groups and thrusting them apart, coming into the country subsequently to the other two and , fler it had developed some of the Ghalchah characteristics" ... I am unable to share these views. The Dardie languages, in contradistinction to the true Kafir group, are of pure IA origin and go back to a form of speech closely resembling Vedic. This state of affairs cannot be altered by the fact that Dardie has preserved many archaisms lost in later IA languages, not by the wide spread loss of aspiration,

Emeneau summed up the discussion as follows --

It was claimed by Grierson (as well as by some before him) that these two groups of languages [Dardic and Kafir] form a third branch of Indo-Iranian, in that they seem to have left the parent stem after the Indo-Aryan languages, but before all the typical franian characteristics, which we meet in the Avesta, had become developed'. The material which was gathered by Morgenstierne after Grierson's volume appeared, led Morgenstierne to the conclusion (which has been accepted by, e.g., Jules Bloch and Burrow) that the Dardic languages (Kashouri, Shina, Indus Kohistani, Khowar, Kalasha, Pashai, Tirahi) are Indo-Aryan, but did not pass through the MIA developments represented by the records, while, on the other hand, the Kafir languages (Kat), Waigali, Ashkun, Prasun, and to some extent Dameli) may occupy some sort of special position. The task of sorting out the evidence is considerably complicated by loanwords in the Kafir languages from neighboring Iranian languages and from other neighboring Indo-Aryan languages, and also by loans in the other directions, i.e., from the Kafir languages into neighboring Iranian and Indo-Aryan languages.

In further detailed discussion of points of evidence addiced by Morgenstierne he was inclined to agree that the Kafir languages retain some archaic features of (perhaps) proto-Indo-Iranian. Namus (1962) treats the Dardic group as one of three branches of the Indo-Iranian family - the other two being Iranian and Indo-Aryan.

The Dard group is in between the Perso-Aryan and Indo-Aryan groups in its stock of words and phrases. It is a smaller group compared to the other two but possesses its own pecuhar-

The recent Census of India (1961)23 provides some information about the speakers of the Dardie languages in general though it is restricted to those which are spoken in the Indian territory (see the Table below).

TABLE SHOWING THE DARDIC SPEAKERS ON THE INDIAN TERRITORY

Name of the language (or group)	Number of Speakers
Käfir group	1
Khowar group	3
Shinā	856
Brokpa	544
Chdāsī	82

m Murray B. Emeneau in Birnbaum and Puhvel eds., Amient Indo-European dialects 136-137

(University of Cabifornia Press, 1966).

12 Cf. The census of India, 1961 (Delhi, 1964), pp. c., ii and cent. Note that the Census Report makes it clear that "...tne Kahr and Khowar groups of speakers have their main concentration outside the Indian territory..." Ibid.

Gilgiti	76
Kashmiri	1,914,446
Sirājī	19,978
Bunjwali	550

q

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c N h

The Census report is full of statements of the following type: "Kashtwari is a variety of Kashmiri spoken mainly in the Kishtwar Area" (p. ceni). "Poguli is another variety of Kashmiri spoken in the Jammu area" (p. ceni). "Bunjwalt was returned by 550 speakers from the Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir. The language on inquiry was found to be a variety of Kashmiri. So it was tentatively classified as Kashmiri" (p. ceiii). The basis for considering a language as a variety of some other language is not made clear and appears to be very arbitrary. By and large, the Census has followed the earlier classification of Grierson.

It is not only the question of the affinity of the Dardic group of languages on which meagre research is available, but also the linguistic structure of these languages has not as yet been satisfactorily worked out.

The following studies concentrate on the Dardic languages in general as opposed to any specific language. Edelman's (1965) analysis is essentially based on earlier sources, particularly those of Grierson and Morgenstierne. Turner (1927) is concerned with some historical questions (especially that of the "intervocalic dentals in Shinā and Kalāsha"). These questions were earlier raised by Morgenstierne (1926). The origins and etymologies of selected Dardic words have been the topic of quite a few papers. Morgenstierne (1951b) gives "a few examples from the so-called Dardic and Kafiri languages ..." as "they are of special interest because they have retained many archaic words and forms which have been lost elsewhere in IA". Another paper on the Dardic group, also by Morgenstierne (1947a), is concerned with the "Metathesis of liquids in Dardic". In it he examines the data for (1) Metathesis of an anteconsonantic r and (2) Metathesis of postconsonantic r. The languages considered are: Kashmiri, Shinā, Dumākī, Maiyā, Bashkarik, Torwali, Tirahi, Khōwār, Kalāsha, Phalūra, Dameli, Gowarbati, Shumashti, Pashai (with many dialects), and the Kafir languages Kati, Waigali, Ashkun and Prasun.

A comparative analysis of the sound system of Dardie languages has been attempted in the "Languages of the world: Indo-European fascicle one" (AnL 7:8). The analysis is based on those studies of the Dardie languages which are already available.

3. KASHMIRI AND THE DARDIC FAMILY

The position of Kashmiri in the Dardic family — and its origin — continues to be discussed and no conclusive answer has yet been given. The question was originally raised by Grierson (1915) who claimed that linguistically Kashmiri holds a peculiar position as it has some formal features which show its Dardic characteristics and many other features which it shares with the Indo-Aryan languages such as Punjabi, Hindi,

Gujarati, etc. Chatterji (1963, p. 256) has made the following observation on this question:

As a language, Kashmiri, at least in its basic stratum, belongs to the Dardic section of Aryan L. -1. and Possibly on section of the Aryans who came to India before 1000 B.C. and wo spoke dialects viry inner like the ai guage of the Rg-1 eda but with certain special character sties (which later gave rise to the Dardic branch of Aryan) became established in the Valvey of Kashmir, and in the surrounding mountainous tracts, and very early, possibly from after the Vedic Age, Brahmanical Aryans with their Indo-Aryan 'spoken' Sanskrif and subsequently with the Prakrits) came and settled in Kashmir and other Himalayan etc. In this way, Kashmir, in spite of a Dardic substratum in its people and its speech, be ame a part of the Sanskriffe culture-world of India. The Indo-Aryan Prakrits and Aparillo Sanskriffe culture-world of India. The Indo-Aryan Prakrits and Aparillo Sanskriffe culture-world of Kashmiri language is a result of a very large over-laying of a Dardic base with Indo-Aryan elements.

But the question still remains: What is the linguistic evidence for the "over-laying" of these elements? There has been no significant research which would answer this question.

Grierson (1915) presents his views against the following remarks which had appeared in the Kashmir census report for 1911 (reference in Grierson, 1915):

k of the district treated as of Sanskritte origin. It has this time been grouped high a khowar according to the revised system of classification, but the claim locally ed in this essentially a Sanskritte language persists, and in view of the historical fact that the Valley of Kashmar, before its conversion to Islam, was wholly populated by Brahmans with their shastric lore, that claim might merit reconsideration.

It is against this plea for "reconsideration" of the "Sanskritic origin" of Kashmiri presents some data, so that "questions of sentiment, however much we may sympatime with them, must be put altogether to one side in dealing with a purely scientific question". Grierson takes the position that:

the Pi aena languages, which inchine the Shma-Khowar group, occupy a position interte between the Sanskritic languages of India proper and the Eranian languages farther the rivest. They thus possess many features that are common to them and to the Sanskritic ages. But they also possess features peculiar to themselves, and others in which they are ner with languages of the Eranian Jamily. That language [Kashmiri] possesses early all the features that are peculiar to Pisacha, and also those in which Pisacha agrees with Eranian.

The main points which, according to Grierson (see Grierson, 1915) mark Kashmiri as epalate from the Indo-Aryan languages are given below. This is based on how the terms of Sanskritic stock function in Kashmiri, and how, in this respect, it differs from the other languages of the sub-continent.²⁴

Note that a large number of these features are shared by Kashmiri with the Pisacha languages, G. 4. 41 1915, p. 262) also hows how, like other Pisacha languages, Kashmiri "often shows changes pecu ar to Eranian, especially East Eranian, tanguages, and which are not found, or are rare in 1 d a. Tor a discussion of the Pisacha languages see the following studies: Grierson (1906, 1912, 1919), Konow (1910).

- (1) Lack of voiced aspirates in Kashmiri;
- (2) "confusion between cerebral and dental letters" (Grierson, 1915, p. 259);
- (3) "consonantal epenthesis, i.e., the change in a consonant under the influence of the following vowel or semi-vowel" (Grierson, 1915, p. 259);
 - (4) aspiration of stops in final position;
 - (5) no vowel change or gemination of Prakrit borrowing in Kashmiri;
 - (6) in the environment V-| V, t is not dropped;
 - (7) /n/ is "liable to clision";
 - (8) /r/ preceding another consonant is not dropped;
 - (9) a as an indefinite marker;
- (10) the presence of a large number of post-positions in Kushmiri which are peculiar to Pisacha;
 - numeral system is typically Piśācha;
 - (12) threefold distinction of demonstrative pronouns in Kashmiri;
 - (13) three term system for the past tense;
- (14) different word order.

On the claim that lexically Kashmiri has a significant number of Sanskrit items, and therefore is of Sanskritic origin, Grierson (1915, p. 267) rightly argues:

Finally we come to the question of vocabulary. It is on this that the claim that Kashmīrī is a Sanskritic language is most strongly based, and, if languages were classed according to vocabulary, the claim would be difficult to controvert. But it is well known that vocabulary cannot be used as a basis of linguistic classification.... But, nevertheless, some of the commonest words, — words that are retained longest in any language, however mixed, and that are seldom borrowed, such as the earlier numerals, or the words for 'father', 'mother', and the like, — are closely allied to the corresponding Shinā words, and are therefore of Pišācha origin....

This evidence leads Grierson (1915, p. 270) to the following conclusion:

Kāshmīrī is a mixed language, having as its basis a language of the Dard group of the Pišūcha family allied to Shinā. It has been powerfully influenced by Indian culture and literature, and the greater part of its vocabulary is now of Indian origin and is allied to that of the Sanskritic Indo-Aryan languages of northern India. As, however, its basis, — in other words, its phonetic system, its accidence, its syntax, its prosody, — is Pišācha, it must be classed as such, and not as a Sanskritic form of speech.

There is still great need of typological and comparative research on Kashmiri with the Indo-Aryan languages and with the Dardic languages so that the question of the affinity of Kashmiri can be answered.

3.1. Dialects of Kashmiri

In recent years there has been no serious fieldwork for dialect research on Kashmiri. Grierson's tentative analysis continues to form the basis for dialect classification.

His statements about the dialects of Kashmiri are so vague that no special value can be attached to them.25 The present dialect division of Kashmiri comprises two types of grouping, i.e. (a) those dialects which are AREA-DEFINED; and (b) those dialects which are defined in terms of the USERS.

3.1.1. Area-defined dialects

Census of India, 1961 lists the following as the area-defined dialects of Kashmiri:26 Bunjwali (550); Kishtwari (d1,633); Poguli (9,508);

Shiraji-Kashmiri (19,978); Kaghani (452); Kohistânî (81).

This isting is slightly different from that of Grierson. He claims that Kashmiri h 5 "only one true diffect - Kashsawari" and "a number of mixed dialects such as Poguli, Sita, i of Doda and Rambani - Carther east, over the greater part of the Riast District of the State, there are more of these mixed dialects, about which nothing certain is known, except that the mixture is rather between Kashmiri and the Chibhāli form of Lahnda" (Grierson, 1919, p. 233).

It is possible that further dialect research will show that, in addition to the differences of village speech and the so-called religious differences, Kashlwari is perhaps the only dialect of Kashmiri. The other so-colled dialects are only partially influenced by Kashmiri. These dialects are spoken in the transition zones and thus naturally how some superficial influence of Kashmiri. One might be able to show that these dialects have been equally influenced by Punjabi and its dialects and other neighboring languages. The dimects defined in terms of the users are two, i.e., Hindu Ka hmiri and Muslim Kashmiri.27 This distinction continues to be followed in current literature, perhaps without much structural justification (see 3.1.2).

3.1.2. Religious dialects

It has been argued (Kachru, forthcoming and mimeographed) that the differences at the phonological level, which are based on the religion of the speech community, may be explained in terms of distribution and frequency of certain phonemes. The other differences are essentially lexical and in some cases morphological. Lexically, Hindu Kashmiri (HK) has borrowed from Sanskrit, and Muslim Kashmiri (MK) from Persian and Arabic.

The religion-based difference is not evident in certain literary forms and specialized

Note, for instance, the following: "It [Straji] might, with almost equal correctness, be classed as a dialect of Kashmiri or as a dialect of Western Pahari, but I have put it in the former class, because it possesses certain typical Dardie characteristics which don't belong to the latter". "Grierson, 19.9,

Again "In fact Ramban en very fairly be described as a mixture of Siraji and Dogri. It still possesses enough Kashmar, perchantes to entine it to be classed as a dialect of that language", (Grierson, 1919, p. 458).

Cf. Census of India, 1961 1-2-C(n) "Language tables" (Delhi, 1964), p. cexxxiv.

The distinction factories of Handu Kashnurt and Mushin Kashnire is a traditional one and is maintaince by Gritison, and also by oder scholars such as Zinda Kaul 'Masterji' and S. K. Toshkhāni. registers²⁸ (e.g. legal register, official register). In such literary forms and/or registers a type of Kashmiri has developed which cuts across religious boundaries. A special characteristic of such registers is a large number of Persian and/or Arabic loans. In Srinagar Kashmiri the two so-called dialects are also marked by their difference in intonation and rhythm. It is possible that further research may show that there is no significant variation — other than lexical — in the language as used by the two religious communities in the villages.

Notice the following "religion marking" features of the two dialects.

- 1. Pronunciation variation. The following list gives the pronunciation variations of HK and MK. The two communities, however, appear to share the same over-all phonological system. Note however that in MK as spoken in parts of Srinagar, [r] alternates with [r]. Again, this feature is shared by both the communities in village Kashmiri (e.g., HK: gur 'horse'; yo; r 'here'; ho: r 'there', MK: gur, yo; r, ho: r).
- (a) Vowels:
 - (i) central vowel → front vowel (e.g. HK; rikh 'a line'; tikh 'run'; khm' 'nasal mucus'; MK; rikh, tikh, khin'); (ii) High central vowel → low central vowel (e.g., HK; gō;th 'an eagle'; dəh 'ten'; kəhvi 'ten'; MK; gō;th, dah, kəhvi); (iii) central vowel → back vowel (e.g. HK; məːʃ 'mother'; MK; məːʃ); (iv) initial back vowel → central vowel (e.g. HK; a; lav 'potatoes'; MK; ə; lav).
- (b) Consonants:
 - (1) v → ph (e.g. HK: kho:(h)vur 'left'; ho:(h)vur 'wife's parents' home'; MK: kho:phur, ho:phur).
- 2. Lexical variation: Lexical variation is determined by the sources of lexical items. A number of registers (e.g., legal, business) with very high frequency of Arabic and/or Persian items are shared by both the communities. Note, however, the following differences:
- HK: kruid 'anger'; gandun 'betrothal'; khois 'cup'; thail 'dish'; pan' 'a good deed'; j əfiir 'hubble bubble'; n'em 'meat'; sərig 'paradise'; darim 'religion'; mahra: 'sɪr'; paiph 'sin'; mədreir 'sugar'; siri: 'sun'; havah 'wind'; MK: gəsl, nisəin!, plaili, trəim!, savaib, həki, naiti, (or maiz), janath, diin, haz, gənah, khand, akhtaib, vaiv).
- 3. Morphological variation. Morphological variations are of two types. First, those which differ in their source. That is, some morphemes of Arabic and Persian are more frequent in MK than in HK and, on the other hand, a large number of morphemes from Sanskrit are used only by HK speakers. Second, those which show the presence, in one community, of a morpheme which is disappearing (or has disappeared) in the speech of the other community. Note, for example, that in MK

Cf. M. A. K. Halladay et. al., The languistic sciences and language teaching 77 (London, 1964).
 Only in final position. Note also the following observation of Morgenstierne (1941): "An important feature of Kshm. [Kashmiri] phonology is the aspiration of final tenues, especially, but not exclusively, in the pronunciation of Hindus".

hargoli has been preserved as a conjunction, but in HK it is fast disappearing — at least in Stanagar HK.

3.2. Phonetics and Phonology

The earlier analyses of the phonetics and phonology of Kashmiri are of two types. First, those studies on phonetics which are written from pedagogical motivations. Second, those that involve discussions of both phonetics and phonology. I shall discuss some of the more recent ones here. The aim of Bailey's work (1937, p. 1) is "to describe the sounds of Kashmiri and to suggest an accurate, but not too elaborate, method of transcription ..." It presents the phonetics of Kashmiri essentially from a pedagogical point of view. Firth's (1939) transcription, as he says, presents a "tentative analysis" (1939, p. 67) of Kashmiri sounds. Commenting on it, Morgenstierne (1941, p. 82) says:

...this must be regarded more as an analysis of a bit of Kshm. [Kashmiri] 'parole' than as a record of the phonemic system of the 'langue' . .

Morgenstierne (1941, p. 82) presents a critical survey of the earlier works on Kashmiri phonetics and phonology. He has made some very interesting observations on different phonological problems of Kashmiri. It is, however, difficult to follow his analysis as his system of transcription is rather complicated.

Kelkar and Trisal (1964) have given an analysis of the word phonology of Hindu Kashmiri using the structural framework. Kachru's two, more or less identical, analyses present the following phoneme inventory of the language:

- 1. Consonant inventory: Consonants have been grouped under the following manner series:
 - (a) Stops (i.e. /p ph b, t th d, t th d, k kh g/); (b) Affricates (i.e. /ts tsh, č čh J/); (c) Nasals (i.e. /m n/); (d) Fricatives (i.e. /s z š h/); (e) Lateral (i.e. /l/); (f) Trill (i.e. /r/); and (g) Glides (i.e. /u y/).

Notice that, unlike neighboring Indo-Aryan languages, Kashmiri does not have voiced aspirates.

- Vowel inventory. The vowel phonemes have been classified as follows:
 - (a) two high: front and back /i/ and /u/; (b) two mid: front and back /e/ and /o/;
- (c) one lower mid back /ɔ/; (d) three central: high, mid and low /i/, /ɔ/ and /a/. The following phonetically interesting points may also be noted:
 - 1. All the vowels are lengthened.
 - 2. All the long vowels are nasalized.

See sections on phonetics and phonology in Bray B. Kachru (forthcoming and mimeographed).

- 3. The following short vowels are nasalized: [e]; [o]; [o].
- All the consonants (except palatal affricates and palatal semivowel) may be palatalized.

3.2.1. Mātrā vowels

In most analyses of Kayhmiri attention has been drawn to what Grierson first termed the *mātrā rowels*. These have been presented as a "mysterious" entity. For instance, in Bailey (1936) we have the following statement:

Anyone seeing Kashmiri (kafmiri) written in Roman letters and noticing the numerous tiny vowels written above the line must wonder what they are and how they are pronounced, and must be bewildered to be told that many of them are inaudible to non-Kashmiri ears. It remails us of the high-pitched musical notes which scientists tell us human ears cannot hear, though eats' ears can. (My italies).

He sets up six matra vowels which correspond to: a, e, i, o, u, and o or a.

Of these, a, e, a, occur always, and a sometimes, in a medial position. They are pronounced like a, e, u, and a, respectively, but when they merely join two syllables they are often omitted, as in *adrun* 'to be moist', where an a-mirra vowel comes between the d and the r, but is not sounded (Bailey, 1937, p. 5).

Morgenstierne (1941) observes:

According to all European-observers final θ and θ matrix are in θ . So while the θ matrix is sounded like a very short θ . The matrix θ is the affection of a preceding vowel...

.. the mātrā-vowels must have been different vowel phonemes -u, -i, -i. At time present -i, -u were probably long, as is still some times the case in poetry. Mode and -i occurs chiefly in bounwords from Prs. [Persian]. Such words may † occurs an introduced after the short ming of older -i, -i. There is therefore no need to as v at there v is at any given time existed a series of three different qualities in final syll. v is v and v if v if v and v if v and v if v if v is an analysis of the content of the content of v if v is an analysis of the content of v if v is an analysis of v if v if v is an analysis of v if v if v if v if v if v is an analysis of v if v if v if v is an analysis of v if v if v is an analysis of v if v i

3.2.2. Stillable structure.

The Carlot of th

The following fragmentary information has been given ab the syllable structure in Krohmid the Kachru forthcoming and mimeographed)

y comprise:

/hu/ 'that person'; CCV /tre/ 'thre

'ty: \taugh' (lmp.); CVC /gob/ 'heavy'. \tau C /4 \ \underset \tau \text{good}

Jamb/ 'a mango'; CVCC /Sankh/ 'conch s'
 'VCC /tromb/ '(you)
 a nate him';

No. 1 have st netures can function as constitue: 1 is within polysyllabic

A CC combination in initial and final positions involves a vocalic release or a glide. The nature of the glide is determined by the segment involved. It is this release which has perhaps been given the status of a matra rowel in literature. The phonological and/or grammatical status of the matra rowels deserves further investigation.

In his paper on "Syllabication in the Kashmiri language", Varma (1964, pp. 471-474) has made the following observations:

- (a) The combination of -CC is not possible;
- (b) the CVCV structure is 'peculiar to Kashmiri' as there is 'non-acoustic articulation' of the final vowel.

In order to illustrate the above (b) Varma gives the following examples: [kory] 'did'; [porpu] 'ripe'; [torny] 'thin' (his transcription). It seems that the sudden release of C's in final position is given syllabic status which makes Varma (p. 471) postulate a syllable with, what he ealls, 'non-acoustic articulation' of the -V. In my speech, and in the speech of two other Kashmiris from the same area (i.e. Srinagar, Kashmir), the above words have CVC structure [kor²], [pop²], [ton²]. Phonologically these will be /kor/, /pop/, /ton/.

Varma also makes statements on TENAGITY and PLUIDITY in Kashmiri. By tenacity is meant the tendency in Kashmiri to "keep apart" each syllable "tenaciously maintaining its individuality" (Varma, 1964, p. 472-473). By fluidity is meant that "a Kashmiri syllable, though very tenacious, is quite sensitive to a succeeding [i] or [u]" (p. 472).

Varma (p. 473) concludes: "(1) that Kashmiri is one of those languages which, by virtue of 'tenacious junction', can offer object lessons on syllabication; and (2) that, this strict syllabication being mostly confined to Kashmiri dialects, it is of international importance to survey these dialects in the near future, for they are rapidly disappearing".

3 2.3. Stress

Kashmiri is a syllable-timed language and stress does not play the same role in it as it plays in the stress-timed languages such as English. The role of stress is one of emphasis-marker as in Hindi, Punjabi, etc.

3.3. Morphology and Syntax

The earlier descriptions of Kashmiri mainly concentrate on phonetics (see 3.2.) and morphology. In Burkhard, at Edgeworth (1841), Grierson, at Wade (1888), to name a

Harkhard (1887, 1888, 1889). See also his "Essays on Kashmiri grammar", Indian Antiquary, vols. 26-27. These have been translated and edited, with notes and additions by G. A. Grierson, G. A. Grierson, "On the Kashmiri noun", "On primary sullives in Kāgmīri", "On the secondary suffixes in Kāgmīri", Journal of the Adatte Society of Bengal, vol. 67 (1898); "On the Kāgmīri verb", ibid. (1899); these pap is have been included in his Essays on Kushnuri grammar (London and Calenta, 1899).

few, tentative morphological analyses have been presented. The descriptive techniques used are essentially those used for the analysis of English or Sanskrit. Among these analyses Grierson's papers (see fn. 32) are particularly insightful.

Note that Kashmiri morphology has certain features which mark it as separate from Indo-Aryan languages. For instance, in the demonstrative pronouns Kashmiri has a three-term system, as opposed to a two term system in Hindi and other north Indian languages. Grierson has discussed this and other such features in detail.

A recent analysis by Trisal (1964) presents a more rigorous analysis of contemporary Kashmiri morphology.

There has been practically no serious work on Kashmiri syntax. In Grierson's LSI, out of about 100 pages (233-332), there are only two references to syntax, (i.e. Grierson, 1919, p. 316).

[Order of words] is more like that of Persian than like that of Indian languages. The verb very rarely comes at the end of a sentence, but usually occupies the same place as in English.

Again (Grierson, 1915, p. 266):

In the order of words in a sentence, Ksh. [Kashmiri] differs altogether from Indian languages. In the latter the subject comes first, then the object or predicate, and last of all the verb; but, in Ksh. the verb precedes the predicate, as in Persian.

Grierson's treatment of syntax in A manual of the Kashmiri language (1911) is not much better. In addition to the above information on syntax, he adds that 'in a subordinate sentence the order is different, the verb generally coming last' (p. 64), and 'sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, a direct sentence is entirely inverted, much as in German or in poetical English' (p. 65).

Trisal's²² Kāshmīrī bhūshā kā varņanātmak vyākaraņ (in Hind) is a descriptive analysis of the language based on about 'four thousand words and two thousand sentences'. It presents a description of 'educated' standard Kashmiri of Srinagar, Kashmir. The analysis concentrates on morphology, and a minor portion of it is devoted to syntax. A skeleton outline of Kashmiri grammar has been presented in A grammatical sketch of Kashmiri (in press) by Kachru. In the Preface he admits that:

It is to be treated as a *skeleton* analysis, and as a first step towards a detailed description of the Kashmiri language. The theoretical framework adopted here may roughly be termed 'traditional'; and the presentation more or less pedagogically oriented.

It includes short sections on the noun phrase, the verb phrase, clause and sentence, with a concluding section on the style-range in Kashmiri. A more detailed treatment of syntax is given in his A reference grammar of Kashmiri.²⁴ Edelman's book Jazyki Kashmira has recently been announced.

For a synopsis of Trisat's thesis in Hundrentitled "Käshmiri bhàshā kā varņamātmak vyākaraņ", (unpublished Agra University Ph. D. Thesis, 1964) see Bhāratīyu Sāhitya 9:2.59-65 (April, 1964).
This has been worked out under a contract with the U.S. Office of Education. It is a manual for teachers and students of Kashmiri.

²² It is to appear in the series Juzyki narodov uziji i afriki † Languages of the Asian and African Nations).

The main syntactic feature of Kashmiri on which comments have been made (for example by Grierson) is that in *surface-structure* it is different from Indo-Aryan languages such as Handi. For instance, consider the following simple sentences in Handi and Kashman:

- ()) rām ne khānā khāyā 'ram' 'by' 'food' 'ate' 'Ram ate food.'
- (2) rāman khlav buti 'ram' 'by' 'ate' 'food' 'Ram ate food.'

In Kashmiri, unlike Hindi, the verb precedes the object. This difference is also apparent in negative sentences (e.g. rāman khlav ni bati) or interrogative sentences (e.g. rāman khlavi bati? or kyā rāman khlavi bati?). It appears that in more complicated structures, say passive and causative, there are interesting similarities between Kashmiri and the Indo-Aryan languages.

3.4. Dictionaries and Lexical Studies

A few lexical studies of Kashmiri date back to the 18th and 19th centuries. These studies do not show any sophistication and were produced mainly for two reasons. First, as vocabulary guides for non-Indian and/or non-Kashmiri visitors to Kashmir. Second, as comparative lexical lists for the study of the Dardic (or other) languages. It was again Grierson who produced a four volume 1252 page dictionary (1932) of the Kashmiri language with the assistance of Mukundarāma Šāstri. The basis of this work is the half-completed Kashmiri-Sanskrit kāṣa of Iśvara Kaula of Srinagar. Išvara Kaula, says Grierson (1932, p. i),

never lived to complete, much less revise, his Kōyu [he died in the year 1893 A.D.]. For the first few letters of the alphabet he had, it is true, written out a fair copy, each entry consisting of a Kāshmīrī word together with a synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, but the greater part of the manuscript. . consisted merely of memoranda — lists of Kāshmīrī words with no translation at all, and even these not covering the whole alphabet.

Grierson's dictionary makes use of both the Devanagari and Perso-Arabic scripts. The Kashmiri lexical items are given in the Roman and Devanagari and occasionally in the Perso-Arabic script also. It has now become outdated and is also difficult to obtain.

15 For instance, among others, see the following. Austen (1866), Edgeworth (1841), and Elmslie

THE WRITING SYSTEMS OF DARDIC LANGUAGES

of the Dardie group of languages. Kashmin has used different scripts, while the other languages (dialects) are either upwritten or PersonArabic script is generally continuous and there have been long periods of very meagre literary output. Out has been placed between 1200-1500 A D. The tradition of literary writing was not In the Dardie sub-family, Kashmiri is the only language which has a literary tradition for which written records are available. The earliest literary use of Kashmiri The following scripts have been used for Kashmiri and its dialects:

discussion and analysis of this alphabet is given (Grierson, 1916, p. 677-678) 1 Sharadd In Grierson's On the Sarada alphabet (1916, see also 1904), a detailed

like Negari, it puts the letters so and he at the end of the alphabet, and not after the vowets. rearly related to the Takin alphabet of the Farjab H lis and to the LandA, or 'ellipsed alphabet of the Furjab and through them to the Garroukh' alphabet, but, unlike their and The Sizadbalphabet is based on the same system as that of the Nigari alphabet. It is most

every letter of the alphabet has a name (1916, p. 680 ff.) developed around the 10th century. It is now used only for restricted purposes by In formation, the symb is are slightly different from the Devanagari symbols, and the Kashmin Pappli community (say, for religious purposes or horoscope writing) The earless documents of Kashmin are written in the Sharada script. This script

5 K. Toshkhāni. A system of descritic marks for typically Kashmin sounds was with other scripts if was particularly made popular by Zinda Knul 'Mesterji' and also devised. Devauagen: This script is used by the Nashmir: Hindu community afternately

vantages from the point of view of readability, teachability and typography "? Kashmir has recognized it as the official script since 1947. This script has its disadused both by the Pandit community and the Muslims. The Government of Jammu and 3. Perso-Arabic. The use of this script cuts across religious boundaries and is

some diaernie marks. It has many advantages over Shūrada, Devanagan and Perso-4. Roman: This script has always been used by Kashmins and non-Kashmins with

5 Taker: This is used for Kashiwari to the Kashiwar area of the state.

5. CURRENT RESEARCH

and individual research on different linguistic and literary aspects of the Durdie of Kashruri and other Dardie languages. This naturally led to organized research It was only after 1947 that some interest was shown in the impulsive and inerary aspects

The ascidings of the Perso Arabic script for Kasmier is suit disperial In the final dear on for acceptant, his series mostly is whoperable matters were considered

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group of languages In current organized research the following three projects deterve

KASHMIRI AND OTHER DARDIC LANGUAGES

6 of Kashmiri). The six area-defined dialects of Kashmiri included in the survey are (a) Wapur (a village 7 miles from Srinagar), (b) Srinagar town, (c) Banihal, (d) Kangra Valley. The survey included a lexical study of 27 dialects (21 of Pahari and fieldwork in what they term "Dardo-Pahan" areas from the Kashmir Valley to the Kashiwār, (e) Balmaikot (bordering on Rifsi) and (f) Anantrag 1. The Pithrephoranand Vedic Research Institute at The institute has infilated

1960, that the second phase of research was started under the guidance of Siddlesh-WAL JUILDED The projected lexicon will comprise about 32,000 lexical items. It was in October

intensely cogaged at present, has startled us to the amazing similarity of Kashrairi and Kumauni to their sensitive vowel system, in space of their mutually unintelligible vocabularafter a very minute and close study of Kashman vowel-dystem undertaken by the Institute in the past, the investigation of Central Pahara, viz. Kumausa vowel system, in which we are are of topinest importance for investigation at this stage of our research work. For instance The Institute is beginning to realize more and more that the c. moon links in Dardo-Pahán

2. The Academy of Art, Culture, and Languages, Jammu and Kashmir Government The Academy has the following projects to (a) A Kashmiri-Kashmiri dictionary, at survey of several parts of the Kashmiri-speaking areas of the State. It has subsidized (b) An Urdu-Kashniri dietronary.4 The Academy has also undertaken a linguistic Studies in Kashmiri. Tak's ka 5ri zebe,ni hanz tefa vei (different forms of Koshmir), and J. L. Kaul's the publication of the following linguistically interesting books.45 Abdul Khaliq

in Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A. with a grant from the U.S. Office of Education." The Project was initiated by the Department of Luguistics, at the University of illinois duction to Kashmiri" has been offered as of the Spring Semester of 1967.44 Kashmiri entitled A reference grammar of Kashmiri. The Department is also preparing final product of this project will be a pedagogically oriented teaching manual of material for the teaching of Kashmiri to non-Kashnuri students. A course on "Intro-3. University of Illinois, Kashmiri Language Project. A Kashmiri Language

This information was kindly given in a private communication dated May 7, 1966 by Vilhya Bandhu, D ector of the Vidyeshyaranand Vede Research Institute, Heahuspur, India.

Ibid.
This information has been supplied by J. L. Kail, the thep Secretary of January and Kashnir.

Academy of Act. Culture and Languages, Srinapar, as a private communication dated May 19, 1966.

is being offered "The first volume of which is ready for publication". INE.
"One volume of which is expected to be ready by the end of this year." That.
"There' are in the press and are expected to be out by the end of this year." Ibut.
The Director and Frincipal investigator of this Project is Bird B. Kachru.
The Director and Frincipal investigator of this Project is Bird B. Kachru.

models. In fact, some of these languages have not been described at all. There is practically no information about the syntax of these languages, and historical and has made practically no serious progress in the last two decades. We still lack reliable and detailed descriptions of these tangaistra based on contemporary inguistic This brief survey shows that the research in Kashmin and other Dardie languages ypological questions are being debated on very fragmentary evidence

The governments of the Dardic language areas have shown no special in 2000 up to the primary classes without providing the teachers with adequate text-books in encouraging scientific rescarch on the languages of their area. Kashm - +5 in a s the first language of 1,959,115 people, was until recently, not used for educational purposes. Even now it has only been given the status of a medium of instruction and other teaching a ser als

Keshmins toward their own language. This attracte has developed over handreds of years under varied foreign on their and all and an and and or the of the ecent cultural agrange, the act tack to to have agrange has not elected. Per ape The University of Januar and Keshnir has so far shown no interest in research in Kashmin and or other Dardie languages. One can count muny reasons for this annude (e.g. political, educational), but the main reason is the language-antitude of this is why the Government and other educational in unions do not serious יים בייינים יו דיסטבט ניאלי ואמתון (יוזל בגן בסטיקקם

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PART TWO

DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

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SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN SOUTH ASIA

JOHN J. GUMPERZ

into vehicles deplug with all aspects of markem life, while a smaltde third prolife or r 14k classes participate actively in the worldwide Enghaly-speaking community of mellectuals. Others are transfor, ing the conjury-old vernacular literary languates More remote areas, furthermore, are 8th per over 8th one of which base bare a gone, be and to have not gathering stage. Indian of the above היה היה מונים נופנום אופים "מים "מים היה נים בש השלית הוצעות אות שוני היהים eng casaa' observer is soon struck with the enormous social and Enguistic compary which characteries betan He. Throughout the countryside much of the and see all the second from partial isolation from partial isolation from partials. and economic terms and economic acts, telligious values, and economic prefittes we on the time on a de absences when they district theyse of contamination ir c., ectuals continues to cultivate the classic Sanskings and Islamic culv. 73

gracied by language usage in this complex and highly diverse some-political matrix With the growing pace of social change in twentieth century India has come a themselves in competition for political power and prebends, a competition in which erenage eften heromes a symbol of group allegrapee. The attradigal associations correspondingly increased impentance of urban behavior and speech ways. Urbanitation is coung as a solvinal upon traditionally compartmentalized and localized modes of) fe. As a result, new apportunates for mobility have arised in which Interiory is increasingly the key to success. Previously isolated focal groups abou find

of languaces reputed to be s'il idely spoken, number of speakers continue to be matters of depute. Because social conditions so obviously limit the validity of the Even such elementary, matters as language names, number of languages, 14 locano. affect every aspect of the impulse's work.

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³ See C. H. Heimensch, Influe no constrain and Hirain social reform (Princeton, 1943) 3-13 Sent Harristo Influe they shape read depoted (Journally), 1969, and the base read background preceded.

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B. R. Chantrijl, Indo-Argan and Husis (Abanedshad, 1942), Six George Governon, Lincoustic anney of the N. I. I. Coll. 1927. Princhadology. For a discussion of the widely disciplent language of Community Someon. — As so region and social language differences in India. In N. Septer (I.d.) Principles to Principles of Lincoustic Annex of Language differences in India. In N. Septer (I.d.) Principles of Principles. A Principle of Language differences in India.

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SOCIAL DIALECTS

A characte was feature of Indian society is the segmentation of populations into ethnically dutinct, endogramous groups or castes. These groups are only in part territorially separate. In many instances, they coexist in what social scientists study as a single community. They hold similar religious beliefs and regularly exchange services. Yet, although they are in constant communication, they may speak distinct languages and dialects at home. Whereas, in other areas of the world intergroup of the may speak distinct areas appear to be in large part maintained.

Sec at district the second promit ment and in faction literature as well as in ethnographic descriptions. In classical Indian drama, principal characters speak Sanstin, while Prakifi is the language of women and servants. Throughout much of ce ara india lower caste speakers of Dravidian languages like Tebguard Kanneda to de deep in Indo-Arpan speaking territory. There are, furthermore, tibal areas where a typical village settlement contains speakers of three or four different languages. Even monolingual areas often show significant differences in some if dialect. The first systematic treatment of these differences derives from the vitting of earlier, historical languages.

During the last decade, structural linguists have furned to empirical studies of the problem. Field studies in North Indian villages reveal important phonological isoglosses separating the speech of untouchables from that of touchable castes, so South Indian Brahmin dialects differ from non-Brahmin dialects, both in phonology and in such mark-ological features as observed thape of grammatical markets, function words, and in systems of greetings and forms of address to that forms

been suggested that these purely linguistic districtions may be paralleled by districtions in cognitive structures.

SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN SOUTH ASIA

Bright and Ramanujan, in a series of articles, compare present-day social dielects with material from earlier stages, noting that different dialects have employed different sources of innovation. Brahmin Kannada is resistant to phonological and grammatical charge in native forms, although it readily accepts both phonological and texteal borrowings from other literary languages. Non-Brahmin dialects, on the other hand, are less affected by foreign borrowings, but show more change in native phonology and grammar. The authors go on to state that the former process indicates conscious innovation, whereas the latter represents subconscious innovation, presumably affecting the internalized inquisite patterns. Evidence from Tulu, an adjoining Drawidian language, on the other hand, shows that both Brahmins and targetly to Brahmins. Since Kannada Brahmins are literate in Kannada whereas Tulu has no literature, the difference between the two cases is explained by suggesting that it is the literacy, of Kannada Brahmins which retards linguistic charges.

A further comparison of educated Brahmin and non-Brahmin speech in Tam. by Ramanujan again shows that non-Brahmin Tamil has changed in the direction of simplifying inflectional paradigms and reducing the morphophonemic firegulanties of the older language.* Brahmin speech, on the other hand, tends to favor those innovations which set it off from non-Brahmin speech. Language here served as a symbol of distinctness in much the same way as do differences in dress and markings on the forebead.

P. B. Pandit dea's with social differences in the pronunciation of Sanskrit loan words as used by educated speakers in Morathi and Gujerati, ¹⁸ He shows that three-consonant clusters such as the *kkt* of educated Gujerati *blackto* 'devotees', a Sanskrit loan word, are found up ther in the inherited verticulty vocabulary nor in the original Sanskrit source. Hence he concludes that these and similar clusters are neologisms motivated by the desire of the literary elite to keep their speech distinct. However, while in South India the desire for distinct ress seems to be a characteristic of Brahmins, here it seems to affect all educated groups regardless of caste origin.

Problems such as those above bave raised many questions regarding the nature

⁽S. J. L. V. Pares and J. Nerson and J. Merson et de lo Son de Linguartque (S. J. L. V. Pares and S. Pares an

Te Po. Mr. Algebric Molas (T. P. Merneluithundarem remantementation volume) 424-446 (1961); W. Iliam Bright and A. K. Ramanullan, A starts of Teach debres (Mimeo, Committee on South Asian Studies, University of Cheapo 1962).

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A spoken by A will tend towards identity with that spoken by B.n. gives use to deferential rates of linguistic change, favoring the executed of new speech differences or the preservation of exumps ones. On the other hand other things being early filter one of filter ones and the filter of the contract of the con we of in a size profess of & I should see The state of the original water First any group of speakers of language is with recommendation of the recommendation group socialistics by the recommendation of the

former, sr. ne for nem Nevertheless, since each group continues to speak its The uper of 12 to pas 15 mas 15 models defined from European so att" and the current else where as the relation of models derend of the freeding for the formation of the officer Freedrich foreshoots of the first relations of the first relation firm nor the recent of This is a problem recent authropological literature on ind when a start on I amount the the case of the Toda, the Kota, and the Budaga 3 Cars. di viciti in inniship for several bundred bet earles of the same and the same and the same of the same of the of the transfer to the a state to promise of the area partition to the underland and a dare all lone when as an expression of group Chew to endurate the career Or effects in the medial from he was st. 3 The I waste a tratte, of this no soft with the has and Hazary 2,230 02 77 03 74 0 37 1 20 0 6 1,4 C Chacand Chant 4 age 73 24

Servers could be a true as beautiment in subject. M. L. Apie in a study of line the standard Morethi which was formerly primerily a Bretween characterisme? goistic acculturation in a Bernhay city block shows that all residents tend to adopt Another companion, by Accorners in Drawit stous similar trade cannot the addition of Learn 1 from by non-Bratiship recidents of Brahman and all Man explaint on that non-Brahman learn by heaning Brahmins correct the sireth of trans on ofter sounds when the cold in view of the fact that generations of non-Bran mes have dea as servants in Brahma households without adoption Brahm

It I show I se so in in a month of the Este primary de San se good 10" 30 Charles A Berguson and John J. Gampter attention on a factor of the

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SOCIALIS GUISTICS IN SOUTH ASA

speech. Nevertheless, both the Apte and the NicCormack studies suggest the need for more detailed, ethic graphically ontoited anveaugations into the nature of hisguistic and soc al interaction

modera urban and an traditional rural environments. To test such propositions it it seems that the solution to the problem of outside Glasses and Flasses of feature or more It is quite possible that caste has different effects on communicative boundaries in will be necessary to deuse behavioral measures which are independent of the traare him ted to forming freendships within their own groups. In spite of the fact that they maintain regalar contact with others, the belindaries which set them off from others thus seem to be quite different from those which mork of other caste moups.1" detailed empirical study of interactional norms which Lont in Trest . contact analysis of social interaction provides an answer. Within the majority group, caste does not impose any I munition on friendship form, non, while the untouchables definition of caste as an endogamous group does not account for the linguistic factorys. Frequency of contact sim-larly fash as an explanation since the most divergent group, the sweepers, work in apper caste homes from sun-t.p to stan-down, and serve as carriers of gossip from one household to another. Only a more detailed by more than eightly per cent of the population, in lading Brahmas and other high cusies as well as some rather poor and depressed antisan and service groups. The remaining three dialects each are spoked by deferent unlouchable groups. Caste per se is not sufficient to explain the facts of language distribution, for the anthropological shows only four distinct spetal dealects. One of these, the majority dealect, is spoken to one such study, a North Indian village with thiny-one destinct easte groups ditional definition of easte

SUPERPOSED VARIATION

schisins also meant the ercation of new literary languages. Thus, Pali owers its Is a lete First more, Literary styles were as a rule quite different from colloquial rary styles were closely connected with religious affairtion. Each of the four Vedas, for example, was cultavated by a perticular Blatcan subgroup, and only members of this group, and no others, had the opportunity to learn it. Religious existence to the Buddhist revolt against Brahmus, Fraknt was the language of the A second type of social variation in language relates to the assertment briwers. specen forms and particular kinds of act. Theoretical most of Indian bistory, signs and years of apprenticeship were necessary to learn them

trative and government records, Sanskrit the language of Brahm-nical ritual, Avadhi the language of mythology and philosophical poeury, Braj Bhasha the language of einguistic compartmentalization seems to have reached an extreme in some areas of North India in early modern times. Here, Persian was the language of adminis-

is John J. Guerperz. * Diales. Ciferentes and source in marketines in a Broth Indian village" (see

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chert with its entire to the retire to mages ourished Indiges The same social which has seen of the same social Maranh, Kunada and Tebugu, athough no driant is published mutter caust. For remail en et morphological et et resul Sir un dife trees ete reporte! (... colour alst event these temposper show intrarted feren es in the phon to nat lengtison has word diposition. Rette tien months he ween bletting forms and so in Modern Test is and to some extent Borgal, are classical cases of white simple of the fire it and the and commercial languages. They some degree of comfartherm tarrent of along with tares of the get distribute toward darguage per-S wee the finciesath certify when we and the modern temporalars have replaced

if . 5 msh the more thank agent of the best of the degree to which farth and the The two languages. Content of Terephated by the degree to which the treasure significant or the two evens in an Lagressia as Tamel morphopheric replacing a main of the power than have accessalints. In Hondi-Ordu, therefore, effect of the extent to which they from those promute atom norms, frequently while the relation is intelligent to the offermed Hinds. In practice, however, speakers styte of Linear-quists cutoff from the mine of such Persan Lian sounds as , x z g & of there will little drains on the bond fit levicon for its learned words and uses feet the remonth in the two source large, and are in egrated. Thus the most formal are miner. The two certains styles is not and linduidition processly in the source ין יינדי פבים כל זה סטי בינוייייים זכן לי מודען ייזמרי פפנייינדים ברלניתובו ברם לפנודים! פועלפ

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mic d scatteress of literary and colleguist styles creates the impression of an abrupt

Germin's more work is required to document and predict the spread of standard study of the spread of H ad, in roo H ndt speaking areas makes a begraning." somewhat "- satis actor, part's because of the way in which questions are esked of spread. Dira from the ladius emany, which does give language information, is fertily burngant. There are undications that, as with a ration increases, standard their village or fare vicarcic may know only a few words, while others may be perof the standard har es from person to person, those who have little occasion to leave own dialects at home and the standard language with certain outsiders. Control a function of class and easte. In effect, most people are still bilingual, speaking their parted with other parts of the world. Literacy is relatively tow, and is still partly and because local political pressures tend to color informants' responses. Kelley's linguages are also spreading. ?* But so far we have no empirical study of this process Knowledge of standard languages in India is still relatively firmed, when com-

less complay than that of a few centures one, stel six diversity on the whole is stal social contest and language form recessitates severn' six durds to judge spreach differences exist, these tend to be apportated for the with lettern and with money form standards ", which to judge speech perform nees. Although contextual speech single Lierup lenguage which series all commitgreater than in most of the industrial society of the West. In the larrer, there is a performances. phonetic variations. In India, on the other hand, the outage association between Although the present situation with respect to superposed variation is considerably the fenctions, and there are una

vi' ges seem to preserve distinctions in social dialect more than do cities, so also study of these markers would be of utmost importance. It could well be that just as speakers — he, apper class, lower class, etc. If the association between inguisin the borne, in the market place, to the office — or ir talking to particular types of comments of Particular speech varieties are said to occur in certain settings - i.e. type for Indian languages. Most descriptions so far take the form of tendental involved here. Unfortunately, there is little in the way of formal description of this impulsis have begun to make systematic stiempus to dest with some of the issues parricular instites are used presents a more, problem. Dutting the last few years, forms and social smain one is as smorp as has been suggested above, more formal In any squation of lines st. diversity, the description of how, when, and where

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SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN SOUTH ASIA

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ha shows that friendship proups of middle class a South Indian schools refer

t decipate barrers, language may serve as a higheat pay serve as a century. Windhausen suggests that the decision to use Engrand to be an animal local vernuculars was mountained after 18 and 18 and

India are begar ing to reintroduce pato the Lemmite in the legistic district of subsequent in relative colleged, and styles. Their policies, if adopted, may create new linguistic barriers to occupational mobility, barriers which have little to do with the rechargal requirements of modernization. His suggested that more detailed studies of language reforms in these terms might yie'd some important insights late the nature of group polities.

Basing benself on the findings of the German sociologist Kloss, Ferguson a tent the stages in the growth of standard languages may serve as an in economic development. He proposes a rating scale based on the finance within the speech community and on the type of he haspense. McDenald provides detailed documentation for of a neteenth century. Muharzshira⁴⁸ She shows how speaking literal and the adminity Shipmans and credicd a new Marathi reading put the scope of Marathi fiterature and credicd a new Marathi reading put transforming what was formerly a literary style restricted to poetry and functions into a modern, studard language.

UNGUISTIC REPLEXES OF SOCIAL CONVENIENCE TON

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the morphophene his realization of shared morphemes. are idealical in constituent structure and at the level of phonetics. They differ in of Kanaada and Marathi. The results show that varieties spoken by these informants of the perfect bilinguals' performance, first in Hinds-Punjabi, and later on in diale. derived from linguistic study of machine translation were applied to the companion series of studies of code switching in multilingual communities in India.10 Techniques The synchronic aspects of interlanguage diffus on have begun to be explored in a

greatest amount of consenution. face structures have been affected, while the level of morphophenemies shows the what we would expect from recent writings in Inquistic theory, 40 both deep and surof language contact over time. The data would seem to indicate that, contrary to to Te they were synthetically quite distinct, and that the prefent's milanty is the result questions about the susceptibility of language to social influences. Since Dravidian and indo-Asian languages are generically unrelated, we must assume that at some Although the results of these studies are still pretraining, they raise a number of

succentions of genetic similarity culties, it would seem it at the study of translatability is more important than confe has been argued that the diversity of South As an languages is such as to constitute may also have some unpertant implications for procuent language policy in India relation buy of particular languages to particular cultures. If it is possible for two serious feiths, all difficult as in communication. In the insastmentation such diffi offect our usual view of bilinguals as marginals between two cultures? Such studies penetically unrelated languages to show the same syntactic structure, how does it s The land my studies of this type raise some important questions about the

THE SEMANTICS OF KINSHIP IN SOUTH INDIA AND CEYLON

NUR YALMAN

op in this direction, it is also clear that, in practice, for most purposes, the differences being different among different peoples. However, even though the theory may develculture, it then becomes sensible to think of the structure of customary thought as languages. And not only this, but if patterns of thought are related to languages and must be that the metaphysics of different cultures must be as different as their different the contours of our language. A corollary of this, rarely examined by philosophers, It is now commonplace in modern philosophy to say that metaphysics follows closely a cow is a cow, and a tree is a tree; and though the samantic fields may differ between subile and too difficult for the task of analysis to be lightly undertaken. Superf, tally between the metaphysics of other cultures and the metaphysics of the West are loo English cov and Sinhaless eladera, it is generally agreed that they refer to the same

examination. In this field, customary patterns of nomenclature and categorization retain great strength in different cultures, and it is obvious that they differ from object 'out there'. It is in the area of kinship that this question becomes particularly susceptible to

may be lineages variously patterned, differences in the structure of households, in the culture to cuiture. should be homologous to empirical group organization. This raises no problems in behavior of kinsmen, and so on In other words, the empirical facts 'out there' are different. Hence, it is only natural to suppose that nomenclature and categorization But what is it precisely that differs. The organization of the family is different, there

If I had be specify the distribute code award imp to Definition Horace G. Lunc (Ed.), Proc. of modified in the remain of the specify in a subtleft of 34 (Feb. 1856, 1866). Inhabit Comments of the formation of a formation of the specific of the specifi A 10 . I wowled to be considered to the state of the stat

work and for having regardady insisted on the highest standards of wholarship. I have greatly bracked from the comments of him and bit collespont at the Cent e d'Étades Indeanes, Frish, but the formation and the comments of the mathy weaknesses in the present work which could not be differented I remain work were also discussed with my collespine Dr. S. J. Tambiah at Cambridge. I am Aspects of this work were also discussed with my collespine Dr. S. J. Tambiah at Cambridge. I am praceful to him for many new and fractful ideas. The faotis sufficientally. I had she privilege of reading an earler version of this paper at the Ecole Pravilege die Hauset feudes. Party, upon the eavisation of Professor Louis Dismons. I with to record my gratikady to Dismons for having brought a wealth of britism manghts into South Indian Studies through his

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LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

ANWAR S. DIE

1 PREFACE

to its emergence as "an example of inte success", Pakistan has shown what it very dence after World War II started with grevier handicaps than Pakission,* From its first mireduct on to the world by Time magazine as an excepting wirek" in 1947 Musican for a separate, self-govern ng country in areas where they were in the majority on the sub-controent. It is said that "few counts" is which pained indepen-The purpose of this paper? is to provide an introduction to anguistic studies and The period Loder retiew nearly covers the first twenty years of this new nation, which came into being on August 14, 1947, as a result of 11 c demand of Indian research in Pakistan with special reference to current trends in Patingarial goings pour country with extremely poor prospects can do in its struggle for survival.

of linguistic work, mostly geared to the task of pation-building, has been done in the Ligusta. And yet, as I suggested above hits is in and philological studies have always been a part of the classical academic traduien in these areas and a good deal have theoretical and experimental rescarch is being done at present by Pahistani of impurates exists at any Pakistani univervity. Recent conumbitions to impurate seience are not commonly known among Pakistam language scholars, and very Niewed in this setting it is not a moult to understind why linguistic studies por te Pakatter ingatstæs today is not an organized academ e disciplint, no department have not been able to get the printity attention they deserve in multi-agoul Pox stan A" b compasses areas with an anorem and respected tradition of languatic scholarship

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famous study "Etymologies of kubbs, 4/lugh-, 4 caph-, gevays, and lighted to the research to the attention of leading scholars of the time. Grierson's reply, published of Rama-Sarman, published in Indian Antiquary (1922-23), brought Shahidullah's gestions regarding George A. Griersen's reconstruction of the Apabhramsa Stabakas His first lecture in the series was published to the Journal of the Department of Letters as Research As islant and devel ped a series of lectures on "Historical grammar of the artiful i palitie and direct observation. The monograph, though a method direct dissertation. Les tons du hospalie : la this interesting study he used the techniques of became the first Asian to receive the Diplôme de Phone ique Experimentale for his carried on his linguist a studies at the Archive de la Parole, Sorbonne, and in 1928 Fe to air study leave from his University and went to France for higher studies. He Peace, in which his "Indian leanwords in Arabic" (1925) was published. Next year supported by A. B. Keith and others. From Ducca he started a scholarly journal son, Hierrie S.K. Chaitegi, and other suthernies. Shahidailah sifindings were later Praket and Sengalit (1925) he attempted to trace the origin of Bengali to Old Indo-In ~ p 75 of Asoka" (1925) showed his remarkable linguistic insight. In "Viagod" along with Shabidul at a nive (1924), acknowledged the value of his findings. His (1920). In 1921, he joined the University of Dacen as Lecturer in Bengali. His say methods of linguistic analysis and protented his research on the Bengal; language Bengali language" in which he dealt at length with historical and comparative British E-pire in 1919, he joined the Department of Bengal: of Coloutta University the Lativersity of Calculta — the first university to start a linguistics programme in the was the first student it get a Master's degree to comparative philotogy (1912) from A. Maracimad Shall dullah (1585), the grand old man of Pakistani Inguistic Aryan the ugh the Gough Prakest. In this study Shahidellah disagreed with Grien

by the Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan (LRGP). In 1928, he received his included in Selected unitings of Muhanimad Shah, dillah, now awaiting publication now in view of more recent research in speech analysts, has historical significance and is enticised Shabidullah's view favoring the theory that it is to be traced to the Western studies. In 1933, in his "The first Aryan colonisation of Ceylon", he presented the University and began a long and most productive career in philological and linguistic doctorate de l'Universite de Paris (très bonorable) la Indology, returned to the Dacca indo-Arjan Wilhelm Geiger, in his Geommar of the Shhalese language (1938), view that the Sinhalese language is descended from the Eastern Branch of Middle Branch. Shahidullab followed up this discussion in a later paper. LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PARTITIAN

PART PRINCIPAL SECURE

Bogra, continuing his work on Bengali language and oriental studies. He was in received his doctorate from the University of Landon in 1921 for his excellent disclose contact with his friend, S. K. Chatterji, of the University of Calcutta, who had (1939) and Bangala thatha tatteria bhurtika (1940), Languages and the Hinguistic by the University of Calcutta, in 1926. Chatterji's Blesha probaths bougais vyskorono sertation, The origin and development of the Bengalt language, which was published in the forefront of philological and liaguistic studies to the country. P. C. D. Chowdlanguages of the sub-continent. Shahidullah at Dacca and Chatterji at Calcutta were problem (1944), were followed by other excellent contributions in Bengali and other hury's "Word frequency in Bengali and its relation to the teaching of reading"," was In 1944 he retired from Dacca University and became Principal of A. H. College, Rangour dialect" and a number of other valuable studies were conducted during published in the Dacca University Bulletin in 1931. S. C. Chaudhuri's "Notes on

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His papers, neltate "Outlines of an hosterical grammar of the Bengali language", Journal of the Republic of Arterior 355, 366 (University of Calcula 1920), "The Apathrapid Stabolas of Rama Expressions," Indian Antiquer's (1924), "Napath, Pritter and Bengalis "Indian Million Stabolas", Antiquer's (1924), "Napath, Pritter and Bengalis "Indian Million Cherry), 473—42 (September, 1925), "Extraologics of hubbla", Lighty, Capity, British and the Lighty of Capity, Los and the High ulvir the Instruction of Asolas", Indian Historical Journal of Description (1925), Los and the Bengalis (Unique Stated dissertation on experimental phonetics a throwise to the Archive de la Parole, bengalis (Unique Stated dissertation on experimental phonetics a throwise to the Archive de la Parole, bengalis (Unique Stated dissertation on experimental phonetics a throwise to the Archive de la Parole, bengalis (Unique Stated dissertation on experimental phonetics a throwise to the Archive de la Parole, bengalis (Unique Stated dissertation). now translated into English and included in Science writings of Mahammad Shah dat ah being published by the Linguist i Research Group of Palbatan, Lahore , "Monda afficient of Bengali", Proceedings of the dist All-hallo Oranted Conference 715-721 (1931), "Indo-European Nin' in Sart kist Proceedings of the dist Historical Quarterly (1933), "The first Aryan chicusal on of Certion" Indoa and Acetain", Indoa Historical Quarterly (1933), "Philology and Indian Inspirites", Presidential Address at Historical Quarterly 9 742-750 (1933), "Philology and Indian Inspirites", Presidential Address at Historical Quarterly 9 742-750 (1933), "Philology and Indian Inspirites", Scientific study of the the All India Oriental Conference, M Session, Hyderabad, December 1941, "Scientific study of the University of Sorbonne, 1925) (French The sounds of Denpals studied with an art final paiste,

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Hafiz Mahmood Sharram of the University Oner of Cologo a Labore and a His evidence showed that Both Urdu and Posyabi follow simils 12.195 in 1902 & 4. and prammeted development, that Ordu possesses certain elements which can be number of valuable studies have been published as a result of Storn's book which has estained the status of a classic and a model work of lungurare scholarship Sharean's theory was that Urdu is more closely related to Panjahi than Bry Bhashs explayed and his studying Modern Panjabi, and that some of these elements do not Jeading figure ut Urdu Imguistics. His book Paylab me Urda (1925) His til in instorm of controversy among language scholars throughout the suc-"A in day other lenguage.

Benara Das fala had received his dectorate in 19 11 17 cl. 183 of 12-deal for his work on the pheapology of Panyin 184 of 185 of Dean 184 but 1 researches on Panish June 2. I dome add to pur others harman and Gaun ". Ston ver fil. - Abdurgh, Slaykh Inayatullah, and Mahammad Bagir Someon and and the second of the second of the second seco ander, respected it may be deficult teday to imagine the great culturiasm which characterised the work of these and other language scholars of the period. Greenon s monimopied and the LSI, was published in eleven ing volumes in Inents paris and 1928. His memorial between 1903 and 1928. His memorials and additional and the memorials and the control of the control of

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angues also appeared regularly in leading British and Ind an scholarly journals. ech Prak and indo- 47,2 Grations will ags and the review literature on his work above would make an exmore or ph on Boston of the Pal C. d. No.

In the mid-t of so much artivity, the need for a national forum for languists and Peniab. Gaun Shankar of the Government College was elected as Honorary Secrelary of the Society. The first peneral meeting, held in November, attracted particlpation by leading linguists from all over the country. It was decided as this conference appear, however, unit 1931, by which time nine typed and cyclostyied balleins of residence of Pancapai Woulner. This historic meeting was held on April 1, 1928, language scholars was generally recognised. The imguests at Lahore took the inthe we and organized the inaugural meeting of the Linguistic Society of India 21 the and was attended by prominent finguists and language scholars from all over the to start a research journal with Society specisorship. The first issue of 11, did not " 5 et h been published. Woolner, who had since become Vice-Chapteller of Payab Lin 178 3, was Chairman of the Editorial Bound

The great prestige and influence enjoyed by Grierson and his comprehensing we ten fir it a volume included among others that is addes on Indo European by stantive in Bengalt", B Nature "Formative affices in Assamese"; and G Morgenwith the lenguages of the sub-confident is evident in the Grierson commem rate in and the state of the state of the state of the states of t A. B. Ke th, J. Vendreich and Arrens Ne let. Chanery's "The oldest grammar of Mire State . Starkar's Provide core in Doger, Sukumar Seg's "The verb substreme's "The personal pronouns, first and second plural in the Dardic and Kufar lan-RUBRICES".

"Recursives in New Indo-Aryan" and "Calcutta Hindustant - a study of a jargon Volume 1 (Parts 1-6) of IL (1931) included such valuable studies as Chattern's language", Shapkar's "A short shorth of Dogn dulect", and Varma's "Barushas) i

. Tortunately, Vice-Chancellor Woolper's death in 1936 deprived the Somety and ference held at Trivandrum in 1937 it was decided to transfer the beadquarters of the Socrety and the Journal to Calcutta, where Impurging studies were a regular part of the Unversity of Calcutta currentum. Chantery became educe of the journal the journal of an influential supporter. During the Ninth Affiladia Oriental Conbet aning with Volume 7

the time India and Pakistan gained freedom in 1947 both the Society and the ju, mal the source made the following years all the more difficult for approprie tables. By The beginning of World War II in 1939 and the national freedom movemen to e to a despling store

1. Number Siddherman Char . Suna: Number Shankar, Gauri (eds.), The Grandon commensa-

Marian Co. C.

larguage which was later developed in Nestruda'n Hashmi's Deccan me Lindu and introductions. His work on Decounty at led to a new dicory of the crigin of the Urdu rare manescripts of Decam, Undu and published a series of them with his derivited literistic life of the sub-confunction. Abdul Hug conducted extensive research on A reach to Autanezhad in 1917, the Anjaction emerged as a powerful force in the the time Andul Hug 190k charge, especially after the headquarters were shifted from Fost of them translations of biograph call historical, and sociological works. From Decear, was elected Secretary. It's then the Arguman had published ten books, draib Maily Abdul Hug, who was then Inspector of Schools at Aurangabad, Secretary in 1910 but the Anjuman needed a full time Secretary. After Mirra's Anjuman had fallen on had days. Mauly Aziz Mirza of Lucknow was elected And then for England and most of the supporters of Urda were scarrered, the 1905 Mauly i Pat bur Rahman khan Shirwani was elected Secretary. As can be see, from his repen presented in the 1907 Conference hold at Karaens, after Profes or So, so, The first p 51 cation of the AD aman wa Falsafari Talini (1903) - an Leds version of Herben Spencer's Education After Stibl s resignation in December. At usual functioned more or less on the partern of Sir Syed Ahmed's Scientif. Shansel Ularra Nazer Ahmad, and Munshi Zahaullah. In its initial stuges the Adv sory Council included such eminent scholars as Maulane Altaf Hosain Halt Persident and Managa Sorble Nomanias its Secretary Members of the Executive and 26.3 meeting held at Delhi in January, 1902, elected Professor Thomas Arnold as te anded mainly terough the efforts of the sebolars at the Mashm University Aligarh Vigith, Deith, Luckery and Hyderabad, Deccan. The Anjuman, which was field of Erdu language and inguishes throughout the sub-continent - especially or rear - Tarrage-e-levels (Anjuman), which coordinated research activities in the C. The third me or conter of Anguistic studies may be roughly covered by the Anju-

relarante book element than 15,000 words and terms perform about 5-best is the Langue Partie with by Madia Zolanur-Rohman of Dolha This 2 chis 'ed lingue, " discussion of the basic principles underlying the coining of "ew ferms in Exclusionates." Among the most standitum publications on this delusia of main which this distinguished scholar at Japus Osmann Presented setical work on the subject was Maulis Wabbeed-ud-Die Salum's Asul-s-Head-t-Assemble, and leadings letter tology from English into Urdu. An important theory The Arthur a ulso spuncted a number of projects for translating advertional cei ert schela-ly work of Manky Wahid-ud Din Saim set the stage for future work the Fishirm of technical temperory became a focus of inguistic attention. Names Energy Main's arrive out thing the good ng principles for translators and the exfor Lide acholase. The Jamia established a Translation Bureau in 1916 and soon "ruer" en et all levels "varureils to's opened up a whole new field of larguistic work trade in 1915 21 H. Cerabad, Deceso, had introduced Urdu as the medium of the Meanwhite implementation of the plans of Jamia Osmania (Osman a University).

LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

students of Urdu language and culture. A number of publications made available two hundred professions and pursuits. It is a rune of valuable information for

terms and vocabulary necessary for teaching different subjects in Urdu. In 1921 the Aujuman started its quarterly Journal & rdu, which soon became one

to scientific literature. Abdul Huq's Standard English-Urah diet oraty was another spons red the publication of another quarterly journal Science, which was devoted valuable research studies on Ordu language and languages. In 1928 the Anjuman of the leading learned journals on the sub-continent. The files of Undi are full of

lems of typing and printing in Urdu were taken in hand for research to developing Usdu for use in offices, law ecorts, and educational institutions. Prob-A number of suggestions for improving Urdu script were proposed with a view

Sjed Hashmi Fandabada. Committee speluded Abdus Sattar Siddiqi, Pindik Brij Mohan Distatiaya Kash, and is with the origin and etymology of words which were not so well-hand id earlier Also, emphasis on technical and scientify testing was a special feature. The Editorial Hun's dictionary plan was different from these to that he work was concerned especial. lugher was left incomplete, with only the first fasereule, "Alif", published. Abdul available dictionants of the Urdu language. After Amir Minar's death, his Ar mil Platt's and Fehn's dictionaries, Fathing 1.4 if it and Aural lights were the only and was given a large grant to somple a comprehensive Urdu dictionary. Apart from In 1910 Maulyi Abdul Hug was appointed Profesor of Urdu at Jamia Osmania

(1953, 1961, 1965), four volumes of collected writings of Garcin de Tassy, the French continent. In 1939 the Anjum in started publication of its form ghily Haneri Zuban teaching reading and writing in Urda to illustrate adults. His results showed that Aligarh University presented a report and demonstration of his experiments in Urdu was the best medium of adult hierary programmes for the multi-lingual sub-Urdu Nashh type was recommended for general adeption. Abid Ahmed Ah of the 29-30 in which Urda was favoured for adup ton as the medium of instruction and shad to Delhi and an All-India Urdu Coaference was held at Delhi on December Among the publications of the Antaman, of special interest to us are. Abdul Huq man's futore activities. In 1978 it coffice of the Aujuman was shifted fr. in Aurungin support of Unda in this publical conserversy introduced new directions in Anju-In 1936 the Hinds-Urdu controversy was led by M. K. Gandhi. Abdul Hug's stand

a valuable publication on the history, grammar, orthography, prosedy, and stylishes (1962), the first major work of Ordu grammer, Panda Datt. traya Kali (1950). Offer us a spun-Seed Ghulum Mohissed a Zore Q dr. s. Hind stat phoner est was published from

scholar of the Urdu language of the 19th century. Syed Insha Allah Kh n Insha

The same of the case of the ca the state of the s Se John to DEFE made the Control of the Control The first state of the first sta The state of the s E i "" " A compar in program, " geld teday, P "" in hich with the program on grand in hich with the control of a substitution of a substit the second of th laranes (2016-32), includes a number of m -The start their contributions in claims dib is a contributions in claims and in the start of their contributions and claims and in the start of the The state of the s Ti ... contributions made by a great it when of Western's holors in C and the classic elevenarelune LSI (1907-25 and fo sub-continent. For jurplyes to unit, it, tall with the glescrit sm the state of the s בייי בייי און דו דו דו ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי N. 1 12 1 ... 2

Department, and Danca Unitersity Studies have published a number of studies en

tuni di the tannot be derived from Sanskrit superi passain but from the Prototo all modern indo-Aryan verauculars. For example, Bragah ium dakto, or Hade dife's from Sensini Farthy in the phonology and the vocabulity which are comming and Agas form which Shahidullah named "Prits Prakeis" and war, an Verracul us are descruded not from the Vedu or Sanskrit but from an P.1 sta. Oriental Conference at Labore in 1956, put ferth the theory that the Modern der et en to his field of study. Shahidullah's article (1959c), presented at the Fire and his hirguistic studies suffered as a result. His papers (1948, 1956, 1957) show his the Degartment of Bengal. D. hap this period he was under feral pressure of won to services were acquired by the University of Rayshahi in 1955. There he organised the part ton of Bengal in 1947. When a new university was established at Rushabi Bengali in 1948 and helped in reorganising it in the changed circumstances after Begra, but the University needed his services so he rejoined the Department of had sented since 1921. After his retirement he became Principal of A. H. Colege 1. Muharamad Shahidullah retired in 1941 from the University of Dassa, where he

more languages than any other working linguist on the subcustinent This gires some idea of the productivity of this great Pakistani schilar, who knows highlig titry the common origin and impussive affinities of Urdu and Bengali (1959a.e). In 1960 he joined the Bengali Academy at Dacca as Chief Editor of the three Tuegration. Besides working on the dictionary project, he wrote a number of atticles During the period he became interested in the role of singuistic research in national serve fr tv e years as a full-time Relier of the comprehensive Urda dectionary In 1953 Shabidullab was called by the Urdu Development Board at Karachi to

and a number of stolars. Shehidellah has also differed with Chauciji on nyay Praker, and not through the Magadhi Prakist, as has been done by S. K. Chatterji Shahadal'ah ir. ces the origin of Bangali to the old Indo-Aryan, through the Gaudi from the 7th version to medern times. An important feature of this work is that Bes can His Barria bhashar itherita was published in 1964. It covers the period bearded accoger wan has been bus) as Chief Edutor of the Encyclopadia of Islam in elsea Lese in this papers was finished in 1963. Since Junuary, 1964, this five feet tall Fart comprehensive dictionary of the Bengali language. This project (described

Rival Eric P. H. 3p. and Carleton T. Hodge, all from U.S.A., S. K. Chatterji troop at Lahore in Decomber, 1965. The LRGP has just published its Shahihidlah presentaion tellore in which bender seven Pokostant i agulats. Couries A. Ferguson, Herbert Honorary Life Metabarship during the First Pakistan Conference of Linguists, held ance Award. The Linguistic Resear h Group of Palastan presented him with In 1935 the Prosided of Pakistan & a wred Shahidullah with the Pride of Perform-

phonemes of Benguli" (1960), one of the best papers set to uppear on the subject. vard University in 1958. As co-author with Charles A. Ferguson he published "The

LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PARISTAN

trib...ted specially writen languistic papers on Bengah and other Pakistant languages, India. Hermann Berger from German), and Salib J Al-Toma from Inq have con-Selected withings of Muhammad Shahadullah, a collection of his major linguistic.

dialects of Bengalt are in luded in secent volumes. He collaborated with Panya S'ohn Ra) and Lifa Ra) in preparing Ray (1966) the Pakistani linguistics series. His studies on the Dacea, Chitagoag, and 5) thes Har is a member of the Advisory Council of the LRGP and publishes regularly in is more or less a summing up of his work on Bengah phonetics and phenology. temporary linguistics. These should be of great value to native workers in the feld A pr. seworthy festure of the back is the Bergali equivalents of terms used in con-Monter Chandhary (1926.) received his Master's degree in Linguistics from Har-Bengali to English speakers and English to Bengali speakers. Hai (1946), in Bengah, Piece of work on the phonetre and ph in logical level and should be helpful in teaching Daces, he produced The sound structures of English and Bengali (1961). This is a good Pethaps his best short paper. In collaboration with W. J. Bull of the British Connect, both in Bengali and English. His "Aspiration in Standard Bengair" (Hai, 1958) is For his one work he published a number of interesting papers on Rengali phonology his department to go to England and the U.S.4 for studies in modern linguistics as a member of the fieu ty. Also, be briped a number of his younger collectures in opportunity to attend the Lyngrustic Institutes at Madras (1957) and Wisore (1958) of Duces. I believe that if Duces had started a Language Unit its fate would have been different from that of the Lahore Unit. Hat, however, availed himself of the and thus a good opportunity was lost for organising linguistic studies at the University University was set up at Labore in 1959, its counterpart at Decca was not established Karachi (described in detail elsewhere). However, when a Language Unit of Panjah Pakistani university to 1957. Has attended the Language-Teaching Conference at in the University hibrary, which today has more titles on the subject then any other He utilised a Rochefeiter Foundation grant for strengthening the linguistic section helped in devel ping interest in language and linguistic studies among his students. Falatography and dymography" (1950). Since his return from England, Hat has (1948) "Word palar grams and aruculations" (1948), and "Improved techniques in Firth, especially his "The English school of phonetics" (1946), "Sounds and prosod es" questions of phonetic and phonological theory". The thesis is built round the work of Bengali sounds with a nasai modulation. It raises, according to Firth, "fundamental carned favourable reviews and is certainly one of the best studies of the behavior of Musier's degree in philology and phonetics in 1952. His thesis (Has, 1960), has at the London School of Oriental and African Studies, from which he ruce ved his and Sanskrit. University of Dacca, received his luguratio maining under I, R. Pinh Muhammad Abdul Har (1919.), Professor and Head of the Department of Bengali

4. FOR UNABETHE PENSON IN THE CONCERS TO MORT OF S. C. CHAIRE, THE SEND Prefersor of Remail and to bactor Protest Coverts and Arracust in Report in At Alson Directs of the Beign Aciden's Sien Strad fit in modes to J To some all protection of English the states of Education and story of the story of المد ٦ - ديد ي مريد يد مرسود مك راغار ويم يادع إلا أفرومين ما تافيض بي تراويد الله عومه الإ Live at 1944 D review of the went of Hoard for Dave opinited of Bullati, 4 to O iteed of Department of Elevist Lanership of Darca Mule and Asmit & of A A state Tries of the foliar to are periodist Copering with board or a THE LIST OF THE WILL WITH SECTION OF THE WAY THE WAY THE WAY THE THE PARTY OF THE WAY the media to the state of a second to the media to the state of the st B. H. Contil Sproof was Est was traffered as a start of Est and the Contil Sproof was a start of the contil Sproof برودورين به بدرا على الماسيري برود المامام المردي الماسيري الماسيري الماسيري الماسيري الماسيرين the Devace of Lone - 2 th University to the Color sensite and Also, author performs when the Fest in the Companies fett to the text is the transfer of the transfer to the transfer to the text of the transfer to the text of the te Let ett. 3 1 h 1 alt 30 m : gr 1the Lat ... c terrer C 1r .184 1. 651 h 1th and Such as the prince of the British of the profit of the british Editor of Land Color of the Track of Maria propers of the natural for From the Driver of the Price of the second of th الله م المامية عيل على والمام والمنت عيل لاعاد للمام عدم إلى والمام عسم من كامع و والمام LOUTBOTT - TO LAND TO SEE THE FLIPTED TO A TOWN TO THE WAY SEE THE SECTION المراجم المراج ا عن دور الدور الد the transfer of the contract of the transfer of the contract of the The same who was the same and t 15 21 " L. E. S. W. S. L. W. S. W. L. S. W. L. S. W. L. S. C. 1. veril 13 . by ab mar BAND TO THE TOTAL THE THE TOTAL THE TANK THE TOTAL THE TANK THE באין יינים ווין גולם דיקין שיב היקופה לבו ווכ ונודיה. נווי ששול לה ני נבבה יביי Leave the rest of the state of TELEVIEW TO THE THEORY OF THE PARTY OF THE P masserved on the semination and the desired of the seminater of the semina er sons is a transport of the house of teach my De evin to specifical and the sons is a specifical and properties and אים ביין אוניק ביי ביים איר בייל איר בייל איר בייל הריים איר בייל היים וותקשופונים בניים the to pre en 1.5, ref in Beng) of the University White is the Country Country and Ballin in Color a cates, 903 The companied and an Barrial Davis G id significance and assentant to specification to a security محادثا المسادم والم الماديم عادرا الماديم A STOREST CONTRACTOR STATE OF BELLINESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE O Such commended for the National description of the 9.4. 15.63.4 1. 5.65 attac SONS or B19 4.6 1901 NI 2014 30-16 6: 57 - 344.6176 4.35 4 45 50 45 416 41 45 14 المالية المالية من المالية من المالية من المالية المال TONGE TENDENCE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE TONE TONE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRAC Se mentana regional se har cascillati ded en el de el de el de Control of the Manager of the State of the S The state of the state of the state of port in the state of the state Admin to the second of the second of the Books H & of Flowers order of Front " Seed of February P. School St. No. 3. No. 3. No. 3. MICHAEL OF THE THE COLD HAS ANTHOUGHT TO THE PAST OF T And the state of t The state of the s And the last the state of the state of the state of Security to Parkish and the first for the first of the fi 27. " . . 14 at End 2 phone 2 1 mys of the second today but one careers and a stember A to the growth of

MANGEMENT STUDIES IN PARKETAN

language and linguistics were recognised by the LRGP, which awarded him an Honoran, Life Niembership in 1963. Chattery has since contributed a valuable paper, "Some Iranian and Turks loans to Sanskrit", (1966) to a recent publication of the mar Sen of India is regarded very highly. Chancers 8 great con ributions to B. 'gan

volume of his papers on the Bengalt larguage. high esteem in Pakistan. He has contributed a paper each in Pakistani Linguist co (1963) and Shal dullak presentation volume. The LRGP is planning to publice a Conference of Linguists held at Labore in January, 1964. His writings are held in ship by the LRGP is Charles A. Ferguson, who participated in the Second Pakistan The only other foreign scholar to have been awarded an Honorary Life Member-

to Pahistani inoguists, mainly because of the language barrier. Chevking, I. A. Svetovidova, and their colleagues in the U.S.S R. are not availably Unfortunately, the valuable researches of E. M. Bykova, B. M. Karpushkin, Z. A.

experts have praised this work highly. over "off of the consonant portion have been published. S. K. Chatteri and other retained 75,000 for compilation. So far two pans covering the vowel portion and districts of East Pakistan and thus over 150,000 words, phrases, and idioms were collected. The Educatal Board headed by Shahidullah sifted this collection and blerenne. For the dielect dictionary, 480 collectors were employed in each of the the compilation of a comprehensive dictionary in three parts. A dialocal dictioner, of East Pakistan, Functional Bengali dictionary, and An energ logistic of Burgan has successfully unlisted the impuistic training of Shaindallah, Hai, and the group of 5. The Bengali Academy established in 1957 has been very active in the Se'd or aguists at the University of Daces. The major project of the Academy has been linguistic projects. Syed Ali Ahsan (1922.), the energet's Director of the Academy,

" of sof stression writers and ignored by previous compilers, and, his indication of gradual changes in meaning, sound, and spelling, of ded in other destionation, it well-known Arabic and Persian words used in the als are being collected by the Academy. So far about 2 000 words have been collected. Special attention is given in this dictionary to it now words that have not been Wirk on the preparation of Functional Bengali dictionant is in progress and materi-

reforms in the spelling system. This suggestions are bring considered for the linem in the Benguli asphibet. The Commuter has since recommended a number Some time bank the Academy set up a committee of experts for suggesting reforms

Fig. to of Berged vor matery from 1740 to 1864 A.D. The purpose of the survey was Another in creating preject of the Academy is the sample survey conducted on the

The property of the form of the set of the s

use of certain types of words by authors belonging to different religious orders to discover general linguistic characteristics of the compositions of writers beloaging to different religious denominations during a particular period of history. The use of revealed certain patterns of vocabulary and general tendencies in these watings words, semantic variations, word frequencies, and spelo-cultural reasons for the results are now available in Patterns of Bengalt vocabulary: 1740-1864 (1964) Statistical analysis of the findings was made by a professional statistician. The survey

interest, mostly on the Bengali language, are published. His book describes the characteristics of the Sylhen dialect of Bengali. The Academy ronabulary: 1747-1854, the Academy has published Shiva Prasatma Labity (1962) publishes a quarterly journal in Bengali in which articles and reviews of linguistic Lakity is Professor of Bengali at the Government Carmichael College, Rangpur In addition to Shahidullah (1965a, 1965b). Hai (1964b), and Patterns of Bengali

terms in Bengali, standardization of a keyboard for Bengali lynewriters, and the on the recommendation of the Compussion on National Education in its Report preparation of Bengali-Urdu and Urdu-Bengali dicumpaties. Director The Board has planned a number of projects, e.g., translation of technical 6. The Central Board for Development of Bengali, Dacca, was established in 1963 (1959). Muhammad Ezamul Huq, a senior scholar of the Bergali haguage, is its

the Board was not available at the time this was written) from the academic session of 1968-69. (More information on linguistic projects of to introduce Bengalt as medium of instruction in the first year of the graduate plass terms from English have been already translated. This is closely linked with recent list of 38,000, and in arts subjects over 16,000 words out of a list of 33,000 words and standardization of technical terms. According to a recent statement issued by the statements by Vice-Chancellor M. O. Ghan that the University of Dacca proposes Director of the Board, in science subjects over 24,000 scientific words out of a selected The major project of the Board from our point of view is the translation and

7. The University of Rajshahi had nothing to report in the field of linguistics. Vicestudies and research programmes in the University when proper arrangements can be Chancellor Muhammad Shamsul Hug is, however, interested in introducing large size

B Crai

mainly to Sheikh Muhammad Iqbal, Maulsa Muhammad Shafi, Syed Muhammad excellent journal of the college, with its international readership, owed its success integrative steps in carrying on the good tradition of linguistic studies on Utdu. Abduliah, and other dedicated members of the faculty. Persian, and Arabic, for which this institution is known throughout the world. The 1. To the University Oriental College, Lahore, goes credit for taking bold and

by Sir Abdul Qadur, and among those who addressed this histor 2 gathanng were A Description Office Chancellor Office Haves "rdu Pahistan, established with head-'s death in 1949, Much's Abdul Hug way

s seemed as if there would be no problem in making Urdo the or is and Factor Rubman

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An thei high-stile controvers, that engaged the attention of Innpunge - . . . the transfer of the standard between the standard b

Hug in 1961, the title "Baba-t-Urdu" has been associated with him in some Dr. 1 X4 x in the West Pakistan Urdu Academy, which some . . . but it was published A C 1000 * * " true Urdu as the national and emeral move were the lirst Urdu dictionary by Strayed Letterps

... Inmunee in his edited version of Na dimit alice is a classic work polities he has published a number of valuable research studies. His excellent tangu ge has grown with the years Apara taum.

of this paper

the different whose have the second to the contract of the second second the contract of the c 1 h co not been able to see this report, but Professor Sidding has informed me that age-eggles of the response and schools and the service of the eggthe presentation of the rest o The state of the s This report has since been submitted to SEATO and the Co. d. 2

Siddigi is closely associated with several linewistic projects of the Central Board for developing impulsic studies in the area.

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for teaching I rdu as a second language. The curse is planned to include a set of Siddigi expects in the near future to complete his work on a course of forty lessons site Crain grammar and an up-to-due history of the evolution of the Undu tanguage Basic English, was published early in 1966. He is Editor of the proposed Congretiens. the Devel press of Urdo, Lahme His Bustach undu, patterned on I. A. Richards

and that developments in this Praktit which later on led to the gradual creation of Particular and define old language of the subscontinent called Praker, now exima orthography of the Lidu language. He claims that Lidu detries its origin from a Ures lister fat (1966), etc. In he lates book he deals with the origin, structure, and Prakrits. He is a prolife write and his artille frequently appear to Endi Named Crea aiban ka iringa (1956). D., tan e-suban-e-trebu (1960). Listan, musad (1965). Quant Zuhan, 1 rds, and other a holosity Journals. His may in publications include: comparative Inguistics. He has a go d ba k r und in Persian, Arabic, Sanskni and Paper Sabzawari is essentially an elymologi with special interest in historical end Board, Karach. The project is still in pagres and is described elsewhere in this Editor of the Congreten or Urdied tor 3 Planned by the Urdu Desci & ca the University for his work on the ongue and development of Urdu Later he harmer University or Dacca faculty as Lecturer in Lindu. He received his Ph D. degree from 4. Shauket Sabzawan 19 8.), after he mig at on from Meeruth, India, joined the

of the Anjuman were produced. And several new projects were camplified, e.g., Erdu diagranaises Paradatelid , And " there' redult a and other publications scentific works, and rath callernic in Lindu. Reprint and new edition of Endish area. of Ledu as a much um of instruction, reform of the Ordu scopt, transfer in of one is sed its publicate in programme. Several a impraphe were published in the so an important event to Pakissant education. The Anjunian set up its press and The recognition of the College by the University of Sind in July 1950, was regarded of institution at a literals on the printern of Dothi College and O manna University 1980 the Anjumen stated its Urdu Cellege, in which Urdu is a ed as the medium collection of Erdu merusecipic publications, and documents in Poblistan. Endy in transferring a past of health are from Delhi and undoubtedly it is the most valuable Mauxi Abdul Hug was elected President of the Anjuman. He had succeeded in raigrated is in Delhi to Karcehi. After Sir Abelul Qadir's death later in the year monthly journal of the Anjuman, was sturred. In January, 1949, Maulvi Abdul Huq continent was elected President of the Anjuman, in May, 1928, Quant Zuhan, s'e Srabdul Quais, a pienser in the promotion of Urdu in these pairs of the subestablished the Anjumant-Tarreque-Urdo Pakistan with headquarters at its present 5 Mauly: Abdul Hug arrived in Labore in March, 1948 in connection with the Lide Conference at Lahare. Dunog this visit to Pakissan he went to Karachi and

> the collected writings of the famous 19th century French scholar of Urdu, Garein de LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

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years, the Anjunan is continuing its valuable services to the Urdu language Jamiluddin Aali the Secretary of the Anjuman. In spite of various setbacks in recent After Maulvi Abdul Hug's death in 1961, Akhtar Husain became the President and eight volumes covering about 8,000 large sized pages is reported to be in hand is in progress. The project of printing Maulyi Abdul Hug's Luglies-iskabir Crdu in diem Qemus-i-Urdu, which includes a detailed section on "Lissaniyat" (Linguistics) Tassy, were published in four volumes. The comprehensive bibliographical compen-

PERMIT

ardising Committee. also recognised the dedicated services of the Board of Translators and the Stand-Ahmad Shuja was awarded Honorary Life Membership by the LRGP. The citation favourably with projects of similar scope undertaken anywhere. In 1964 Hakim of official terms and phrateology comprises 63,000 standard terms and would compute Labore were associated with the preparation of this monumental work. The distinuous Hasan Abedi of the University Oriental College; and other language scholars of Pakistan, Hamid Ahmad Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University: Mahmud Aband Khan, formerly of Osmania University, Syed Vigar Asim and Syed Vazirul time Secretary of the Committee. Justice S. A. Rahman of the Supreme Court of replace English as the official language. Hakim Ahmad Sheja was appointed full-6. In 1949 the provincial Government at Lahore established the Official Language Committee for preparing standardized official and court terms to enable. Urdu

Sabrawari is the Editor of the Dictionary and has been engaged in this work from its for printing of the work has been submitted to the Government of Pakiston. Shaukat by the end of 1966. Thereafter the Board proposes to complete two volumes per volume, which will cover material up to the eighth letter of the alphabet, will be ready year and faush the work, comprising thirteen volumes in all, by 1972. A proposal includes the heads of Urdu departments of all Pakistani universities. The third now read) and have been revived by the Editorial Committee, which, wire also, writing of explanatory notes have gone on side by side. The first two volumes are ferent parts of Pakistan have served as readers and scrutinizers. The compilation and now about 800 000 quotations have been compiled. About 200 scholars from difto be the basis of smaller dictionaries and further linguistic research in the field. through illustrative quotations with complete references. This dictionary is proposed its etymology as well as subsequent forms and usages in successive periods of history of Education, Government of Pakistan. Mumtaz Hason is Chastman and Shanul 7. The Urdu Development Board, Karachi, was established in 1958 by the Ministry Board is that of historical treatment of each word - current or obsolete - by tracing Dictionary. The principle followed by the Oxford dictionary and adopted by the has been the preparation of an Urdu distionary on the pattern of the New English Haq Haqqi ta Secretary of the Board. The most important assignment of the Board œ.

beginsing Emirent scholars like Shahidullah, Mumiaz Hason, Shaisia Ikramu ah, A. B. A. J. P. J. Loren necessived with the progress of this mona-

However, or and press same (December, 1965) of Undu Numbh Annal House and the same The Board has been regularly publishing its quarterly journal, Urdu Namali, and a mejor portion of the articles appearing in filters of Intguistic interest. Each issue carres 20 to 24 pages of the drult of the dictionary. For example, let us have a thok

The state of the s and the foot of the work of the standard of the) A D. Azhar has been the Director since 1965 in the Arithmetic School of the Pashto Academy o the B and regarding a keyboand for an Urdu type, inter that The second of th t. The control of the Deve opment of Urdu, Lish vec. was established in 1962. 1 2 Jr L 4 7 1 - 1 - 12

The control of the termination of the control of th الما المراكب المال والمراكب المال ا 3 37 To the last the state of the contest to contest and the properties of the state of the stat 2 avil, vigas in the work load of the two hands end of each finger should be homo-Cost o alim and to people of the orange of so.

is now to the commentation of the property occurrange capital teners should be so arranged in the contract of the contract of

Many that the quite (Lorsanties a detail than the state of the property of th



Standard Keyboard for Lodo Tapper and Det sed by the Central Board for Deer 1'-11.

Everest, had different keyboards. It is yet to be seen who her it eden are; and a hade, he typewhim with the first in East Cerranas. Its use wit typewhiling in that all premary and table Utdo typewhites, ogs. Remagion mangurated on August 21, 1956 by Kazi Any rui H a Minkter to Educa na Government of Pak, And The Leyhoastd removes one major difficulty of Lita requirements of Peakto, Sindin and other languages of West Pakinan.

The Pakaten Imirs (Lahore) in its editorial of August 23, 1966, wrote.

The evolutors of a keyboard for Urdu syrewiters capable of adoption as the standard one is prepared the most supplicant stort towards the promotion of Urdu strong Junes one is prepared the most for a complete switches to Urdu strong expansion. A new capable for a complete switches to Urdu strong expansion of the most step of Urdu strong to the most send publishing. The new keyboard undoptedly fulfills one of our foremost promise and publishing. The new keyboard undoptedly fulfills one of our foremost income the besides Urdu it can be used for all the regional lattering to a manufacture of national and regional lattering were a first as selected to the post and evidently more impostant to the total or.

to Eun a speed of more than 20 words per monute, which means that copyrists of Ruche Pakissian would continue to copy sempts faster than Urdu typists", M. Affail's that because the touch system cannot cover four lines -- physical movement of the angers is controlled in the three lower lines — this key board "will not enable a typist and marks spread out, a fact which will necessitate a new method of typing. Ac sa d heybeards is reserved for numerals and discrincal marks, this keyboard has letters experienced 13 Phys." attached the keyboard because, whereas the top line on most In the September 4, 1966, Issue of this newspaper one ertire who claimed to be "an

The second completed project of the Board is the compilation of Bagind ands (5.44 at 1965) by a committee health by Abo Leie Siddigs. He was assisted at the received five students he himself trained for the task. The book was published at the contract arrangement state being made to make it available in a number of other ages. The further of this students are for the contract of the particle of the contract of the contract of the particle of the contract of

The Board has receall, seril picture of comments of reference on the comment series of reference on the comments of tradescript Africance and africant the Comments of tradescript Africant and africant the Comments will segree out after processing and the Comments of the

Abs Lors Suddig, has here entraned with the long statum of a book on the evolution of the Oldu tanings. The book pargesul to the 50 to 750 pages fenging at the first recluin in of the Underland, pargesul to the our test period of Inde-Angen Indexages (about 1,300 BiC) and thing it up to date as of the 1960 s. Chapter, have been ausgreed to ShankerSchizwart, Ghulam-Mastalu kithan Fir Hussamuddin Rashell, "Under And 10, dit, Webterd Qilesh, Khila Helm duddin Shahdawat Chila Shed Vigar And Syet Wilhammad Acid. In Titha I aroogy and Abu Laus Sted Vigar And appears to bingly successfree the pan appears to bingly successfree the panal appears to be panal appears to bingly successfree the panal appears to be panal appears.

Another project of the Recard is the preprintion of a two-volume comprehensive erandle of the Fred Janguipe. It is produced that the geometric will provide an euritic of the result of the second of the fred the condition ages of West Pakistan 5 doi: not Secondar Fauches to the day that is project.

Another in geometric the result of the second of the

Another it ensiting propertiesen 5. Nation is exampliation of a list of sighwords of a forall leading to a fail that it is exampled to the fail leading to the properties of the fail that it is exampled to the fail that is not contained to the fail that the first will base about 1,500 words from each of the fail funges covered in the proper.

9. The fail and the fail for more from Complication and Translation. Up notes tyle finance with the fail to the fail and stated the fail of existing feethment for many forms of all subjects. (Hasan, 1966) if fail the fail to the fail the fail to the fail the fail to many depicted in the site is that here is a har here.

coined the Scottile Scott, I may orman a time in the factor applied by Bean

LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PANISTAN

(Basan, 1965b, p. 127). In describing this project I borrow fixely from Afrab Husan's article, quoted above, which describes the principles underlying this real.

(1) International technical terms, that is, those terms which are used exactly able and without change in all the languages of the world, should not be translated. Such terms include, for example, symbols for chemical elements (O for oxygen, H for bydrogen), Latin runnes of order, graus, and species (Musea domestica—house fly will remain Musea domestica written in Urdu script, and "ross" even though it has all tridu name, "gulab", will be used as Rosa Index in technical writings), names of redicines and compounds (quinine, chloromycetin, sodium chloride, copper carbonic derivations).

(2) All other rechnical terms will be either translated or their equivalents our reduced in doing so the following rules are to be observed.

a. The technical terms should be spitchle and concise. A, term should be lingually correct and give if not the whole of least part of its meaning. For example, عبية for valency, عبية for Osmesta, عبية for كالمتعزية, ولاناء for wireless, المتعزية والمتعزية ولاناء المتعزية ولاناء ول

b. Words from Arabia, Pervisa, Hinds, Bergall, and other regional languages may be used wherever accessory, i. a only cond uon being that the words so selected are out absolutely unfamiliar.

e. European words and siso words from other hard which have become part of the Urdu language and also there sample foreign a ride which have the capacity and su bother becoming a part of our language may be used to less than a capacity and su bother becomes their samples and the changed to less than

d. Old technical terms which are being freely used wit, not be changed unless their meanings have changed or a more suitable term can be comed. Even then the old ones will be kept along with the new one so that old science books may not become altogether incomprehensible.

e. The practice of charging a noun to a verb, for example

ade "electrification" from de

"magnetisation" from _____

" "manionalization" from is shi .. d he discoursed.

If irecessary, competind words of hido-Pakistan origin with Arabic or Persian may be made. If the trace and similar other words can be to describe words there is no reason why this procedure caunot be extended to story discretion of the peological term standard for the peological term standard fo

of the first of the Panjab has adopted a different asprauch. In 19 as officed to the teachers and students to do so. Separate reports a A Soft regarding the resolvers who are giving instruction in Urdu and Engl. e. S. S. a roduce I rdu as the medium of instruction in all 11s departments and the affiliated colleges. The option was given to the teachers that a At the and of the ac '9.5-66, compulsory form 1965-68" (Jam the off dil Ask - decision of the University of Kanashi whereby Urd . uction in M.A. classes. The reports were to co-2 " the University author asked for 22 1255 11 3 45 6 41 the departments and colleges above The state of the state of 23 - 50 1000

re ansigned topic from children in classes III.A. i. i. bout 163 schools in West Polistan were visited by to constituters and data were collected fram over 9,000 on the same of the of the little of the No. 1 ft. 1 t. Worlds of spentaneous language were analysed. The actual frequencies for each 1 ido word used are presented according to region (Perhawar, Swat, Rawalp wir Lahone, Sind, Queita, and Karach). The I was a strained as the second that or and were in a to the not control of school er fre fande should be con plant the control of the of the winding on a set of the set of the tell of the by and the property of the state of the state of the state of is the standar, the correct remains of the storble and also south a sum on a change of the second of the frequency and Recearch, in ersuly of the Panjab, in rein eight of the ingitial control Pro M. S. L. C. D. W. E. L. th Overthe years. The results of the project colonial in Forent Personal complete, in principal Dr. Bay, 1996 oduna no posegno de propinsi en la contractor de la contr 5 Tr 15 1 4303 -10 II II

and his paper (1960) should be of interest to us. Syed Shubbit Ali Kazmi (1965) is and the Central Transfer Transfer Comerly at the Central Transger Land. Urdu and Stadhi itangaage which are described elsewhere. His monograph (1952) be publishes very little. Shaykh [nayatullah s referesting paper, "Urdu La Furki of the Urdu language" has been published in Studius in Pakirtani Inguistics (1965). University of Sind, Hyderabad, has collaborated with N. A. Baloch in projects on a good plossury of common wurds in Undured Bentals. I should and forger to menten S ren Furan stextbook on teaching of Urdu language, which is comments natural, presented at the First All-Pakistan Urdo Tudrees Conference held at Labore in 1961, also remained unpublished. His "A project of an erymological distributed Ghalam Musada Klan, Professor and He d of Department of Unde and Persina lished in the Pektsiani Inguistics series. Syed Vaz.n.i Haun Abedi's unpublished of verse", presented at the Second Pakistan Conference of Linguists, is one of the most original contributions to Urdu imguistics. Abedi's problem, however, is that 11 Annar S. Dil singmeme an-lysis (1963c) and his Soullet (1964a have been pubpaper, "Quantitaine vowel gradation in Urdu and the traching of rhythmoral residing College, Labore, is presently Principal of Teachers Training College, Karachi. Among the works of Indian linguists, the following descrie special mention: Masud Husnin Khan (1948) and (1955), and G. C. Narang (1961).

N. A. R. Barker of VeGill University, who was with the Language Unit at Labore from 1929 to 1961, was engaged in research on word count of Urdu based on texts from Palvistan newspapers.

The researches of V, M Beskrounyj, A S Baraudarov, A. V. Cherviskov, V. P. Liperobskyj, G. A. Zograf, and other Russian specialists in Urda Enguistics are not generally available to Pakistant linguistics.

Pantob

1 The Panjabi Adebi Academy, Lahore, was established in 1957. Muhammad Baqir (1910-1), Principal, University Oriental College, is it Claim in Baqir received his Ph. D. degree from SOAS in 1935 ft., ong his per reile grant (1956a 1961a. 1961b.)

The Academy, according to a recent report on its work since its establishment, has been mostly active in the field of Panjabi literature. If has published excellent educions of Panjabi classics like Maulyi Ghulam Rasul's Albertal gaziste, Nutra Mathimmad's Saiful mitliok, Watris Shah's Heer, and Kullyster-builthe shah.

The Chairman told me that the Academy is planning to undertake the preparation of a standard history of the Panjabi langua, je., and a fit good early sected permission of Standard Panjabi, in Pal, 51 m. Bagar has been the moving 52, fit

5 hound To a . 3 at N 11 19

(1961), and the Institution of agreed seminars on Bullhe Shah Day, Warrs Shah Day, behind the Panjahi Conference (1960), the Pakistan Regional Languages Conference

Chaudhri Mahammad Afzai Khan has been interested in problems of Pang bi serpt and has written some papers on the subject. Rel gious Book Society, Labore, is reported to be ready for publication soon. Persahi dictionary, which has been in preparation under the auspices of the Panjap meeting of the Research Committee on the Panjab (California, U.S.A.). The Sicadord "The present status of Panjabi language in Fakistan", is now being resued it a They were published in Pak-scant linguistics 1963. Anwar S Dil's unpublished paper, since 1947. He presented his findings at the Second Pukistan Conference of Linguist (Altitud. 1964 is one of the few scientific studies of the Passabi language completed received his Master's degree in general linguisties from SOAS to 1962. His these of Linguists. While showing the similarities between the two languages, it aimed at 2. Hamid Ahmad Khan's paper (1963) was presented at the First Pakistan Conference Pakistan" Istikhar Ahmad, Lecturer, Department of English, Panjab University, presenting a model for "bringing out the inherent unity of various speech forms in

they are not generally available in Pulistan. Among Russian Impusts, M. A. published by the Panjah Sahii Academy, Ludklana, are other notable works, but and grammars published from Parala, and V II Arun's Panjohi bhaha ka italisa I have not had access to their linguistic publications so far. The Panjabi mentals of Dept. ner; of Panyabi, University of the Panjab, Chandigarh whom I met recently, told me about the valuable work his collectures are deing, but unfortunately interest to a ude its of Panjabi Linguation. Hurnam Singh Shar, Professor and Hoad contribut as through editing several old and undertal manuscripts is of great deserve wider use. Among the serior scholars, Mohan Singh Dewana's life-length such is not easily occessible to Pakistani scholars, who use the Perso-Arabic scopil in meographed form by the Col-rado State University, uses Gurmukhi script and as These readers, in spite of their trailations, represent the best work in the field and which I had the privilege to see some time back. V. P. Vatuk (1964), published in ineen among his writages are: (1957a, 1957b), and his unpublished recent researches Chicago is another descriptive I oguist whose toverteatures are noteworth). Fromrequire a more exther) review than is possible here. K. C. Bahl of the University of available descriptions of relations between roue and intenation in Pargubi and freedom" of phrase order n Par abi sentences, as presented in his dissertation, Panjabi morphorheneraics and status. Gill's findings regarding the "abilities with H. A. Gleaser and published in mracognaphed form -- are perhaps the basi G II (1950), his doctoral dissertation (1962a), and (1962b) - whiten in collabitation H. S. Gill 2: the Hartford Seminary, U.S.A., under the guidance of H. A. Glesson. 3 Perhaps the best descriptive work on the Panjabi language has been dene by

LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PARISTAN

Smirnov and N. Tolstaya have published excellent studies. Some of their works are available in the library of the Panjubi Adabi Beard, Labore

D. Pashio

completed their requirements for the Master of Arts degree in linguistics in 1962, where they worked with Herbert Paper, O. L. Chavarria-Aguilar, and Herbert of its scholars. Khayal Bokhari and Jahan Zeb Niaz, to the University of Michigua, published in Pastio, quarterly journal of the Pashto Academy English and short descriptive articles on Pashto language. These articles have been Penzi m the preparation of a Pashto dictionary and set of readers. Bokhari and Naz prepares students for the Master of Arts degree in Pashto. This responsibility was opment of the Pashto language, literature, and culture. Unlike other scademies in Since their return they have written a few articles on tenebing Pashto to speakers of Pakistan, the Pashto Academy is also a University teaching department which added to the Academy's functions in 1961. In the same year the Academy sent two The Pashto Academy, University of Peshawar, was established in 1955 for deval-

training necessary to help build up suitable programmes at Peshawar. have been sent to the U.S.S.R., China, and other countries to receive education and establishing language and area institutes at various universities in Pakistan. editorials in various brooks and journals. In 1962 Mautana presented a proposal for of the LRGP. Most of his writings are scattered as introductions, forewords, and the Central Board for Development of Urdu, and Member of the Advisory Council University of Peshawar has taken action on a part of the proposal and some scholars fivential language scholars of Pokistan. He is Editor-in-Chief of the Trilingual Pathto-Urdu-English Dictionary, Editor of the quarterly journal Pashto, Editor of Maulana Abdul Qadir (1905-), director of the Academy, is one of the most in-

and better facilities placed at its disposal for the completion of this important project About 9,000 words of the first letter of the alphabet "Alif" are in press. This will "Be" is nearing completion. It seems to me that the Academ) needs to have more form the first volume of the dictionary. Work on about 2,000 words of the letter Dictionary which has been in preparation since the establishment of the Academy. Prominent among Haque's writings are (1945)," (1949), (1958), and (1959). Synd Anwarul Haque (1904-) is Research Officer and Editor of the Trilingual

Pashto and Urdu as second languages. His paper. "Remedial work in English linguistic training at the University of Leeds. His professional interest is in teaching English to Parkto speakers, but he has also been interested in problems of teaching Bashrruddin (1919-), Reader in English, University of Peshawar, received some

Fashio Suspit, "Pathio basefestahays", RehadesAffice (Laditiana, 1945) [Pathia, Pathio Hager Synd Arwand, "Pachto rateful libet", him Param (Delhi, August 10, 1942) [Pachto.

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h of the Academy has revised Qazi Rahimallah's Modern Path o wats Pa bio-speak ng post-graduate students", was pubs shed 1954), which is now analable in two vol. mes. -1 T ~

to co. 12 . 2 - of H. St. and Pashto, and Nuhammad Newat Tair (1934.) o.c. 7 3. . . S. dies of Gryan, Ajart, halam, and other languages . The 5. Prof. 1927 John University Department of Leduhas been 1927 1927 John University Department of Leduhas Dar (1934) 1196 A ... 157 d. 13 the course of his collection of Paship proverbs, became after

A on P h was held last year under the auspires of the Academy Four it. One of the themes of the sample was collaborat on between h page of collaboration between the distance of the state of 日 で 日 マート · 「品 0 34

2. Among the publications of subclass is other countries the full wing are regarded very highly the Heart (1943 *, 1950, 1951), O. L. Charama-Agrant (954, 1962c, 1962d, End P. Hamp (1957), and D. A. Shafery (1964), translated and PARTY Herbert H. Paper

E Sudh

The main regions of singuistic research on Singht are the Department of Sudhi at

and courses the content his doctorate deprec from Columb a University in 1949 P. st productive scholar and his publications number over two dezen . . , w. th Ghulam Musi-fa Khan, he compiled the Sindist-Litely deces mary N.A Baboch 1917. J. Professor of Sindhi and Director of the livit tate of Education University of Stratus the leader of research activities on Stadhi language in efficiency the University of Sind, and the Sindhi Adabs Board, both as Hyderabad.

is they are a factor and the control of the control I come with the delighter that the contract to finish the detionary. The work y its . Lin. . 192, bit in view of the time hims imposed the eatire project was reacted that the the period ng could not be started the November 1948 the manager of the stander construction during this period. This demonstrate The Saret Adam B and was established in 1951. The project of A comprehence e ret in the Sadh Adab Bardoned, was taken up by the Sadh Adab Bard. " it, ion and energy Sudio, which was entrusted to the Central .. Bound of Courted Par Sundia Lateralare in the early fortures by the province and publiched to and by the Sind's Adabi Board. 上 日 日 日子日

the first state of the state of יחים בונום ממג אדי יה יה לפ פריבורים מבתרישוב ברי יהי אים לה וצכיבון מי לזיח , שהם הוסם שלו יוץ בהשק פתחם לאן הבלו שומת , מחלו שהה הלול ברונון and (com if one the sets of three sets, the test and interior to the sets of interior that the sets of Pediang press ייים בצבלבי בי בלב יוף יון יו מינא צביורים לביסילו הבר ביבים בירם בחום פרם STEEDS VILLS 14.6) BE 3 Akhund Abdul Rahim Abbasi, Maulvi Ali Muhammad A אין במשווער באן מון אין באין הייין הייין הייין ווער באן עליבי און באין איני אין באין הייבין הייבין הייבין הייבי bo site of The meanthers makes ed extents on through a thin bo and the man sengt of the abandoned dictionary, which ci of the propert They collected tems from the actual sor which describes the project to down, is reprinted to coursed in Mirra Onlich Beg's Lagrann-quality is in has drawn on about 450 pub. They work a represent 13 או לאי פיגופ בנזא מאזמא מואונה פל ליחון יבין ואלא

distribution, A descriptive Shahii phonology, completed at the University of Texas Sucht, was until recently at the SOAS complerests which and greens of confidence from the Aliana received his Massaci degree a general line of contractions. 1. G. Bordie, an American linguist, was in Hyderabad some years back. 14 s.d. 170 28 from SOAS in 1964 and its at present associated with the Site Arizhi Be to Hir Ah Nawaz Hajan Khan Jatet, Roader and Houn of the entry Der a er of Stadied surerabbert (1964) is a good misodic on mild eregin. Sinching 1 logs

of Singht. Also word borrowings have affected the Singht bestoon in a number of generation. The use of premominal suffices is gradually declining in formal special A number of Flindi prefixes and suffixes have affected the word terminon pulifing ways through the creation of homonymy and synonymy, the loss of existing, tents. siderable extent. For example, the Perso Arabic nerrowed sounds 2, 1, 9 are fast courseive sketch of Sindhi and Hindi is a valuable piece of work. His findings show thit the digner nion pattern of 5 ador phonemics has been affected to a comloans they distinctiveness, and are practically lost in the speech of the younger to Ind a in the context of their increas ng bitingualsm. Khubchandan's o. 1 ne the sub-continent. It presents the case of Sindhi unitraries of from West Pakistan פא קשיים בישומים כן אחומים כן של וצמל את וכאל אני ום באקפה צתר כא ביתו עם וס למתוך אושוק אמבוופעל בי קים שנה זו יוודת הירשטא או אובתרה בים בים השל יש פרגיוליתיום וביוליתיום וס L N. Khibehanden's doctoral disserts on (1965 c raplated at the University the ereation of translation compounds and of cognate do. blets (1958), is one of the best works on Sindha.

te Ber Kerra Caleh Pe Jorde series er (13. decembed 5 miles 10.1) Luphatella fe (3.0km) er Ber Kerra Caleh Per Jorde series et series according 10 100% er 5 nv 19(2) A 5 miles on cars of defende series et series et series gradit words in 5 nv 19(2) A 5 miles on cars of december of classical Sandit words in 5 nv 19(2) A 5 miles on cars of classical Sandit words in

the works of sea classical State posts

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INCUSTIC STUDIES IN PARISTAN

F. Other languages

Very little work has been done on other languages in Pakistan

On Gujarati hardly any hogustic work has been done in Pakistan. The work of George Cardena of the University of Pennsylvania, it highly esteemed. The most valuable recent contributions to Gujarati linguistics have been made by P. B. Pandt and his colleagues in India.

The Balochi Academy, Quetta, established sometime back, has mainly zimed at collecting the oral literature for which Balochi is most widely known. A Balochi brida discussary is in the planning stage.

M. A. R. Barker's research on Brahai while he was with the Languege Unit at Laborthus not been published so far. Muhammad Arwar Rooman (1924). J. formetly a Professor of History at the Government College, Quetta, has published some general studies like "The Barahus of Quetta Kalat region" (1960) which may be read with interest. Murray B. Emercat's interest in Brahai dates back to 1957, when he published "Phonetic observations on the Brahai language", hased on his feld work in the area. During the period under review he has published "Brahai demonstrative pronouns" (1961) and Brahai and Draridian congrurative grantour (1962).

On Shina, Muhammad Shaja Namus (1900—), formed) Principal of Ismail College, Bhakkar, has published a volummous book in Urdu (1961), his two pricies (1963) 1965 have been published in recent volumes in the Pakistard linguistics series. Hermann Berger of Heidelberg University has contributed a valuable study (1960 in a recent LRGP publication, Slichidullah presentation volume. John C. Catford of the University of Michigan is at present working on a paper on the Nagar dialect of Burushasks for the next volume in the Pakistani Luguistics scrites.

There exists a fairly good tradition of Persian studies in areas comprising West Pakistan. The University Oriental College especially has been a masor seat of research on the Persian language. During the period under review Syed Muhammad Abdullah (1950, 1958), and Muhammad Baqir (1954, 1958, 1950, 1951c), deserve mention here. Syed Vazirul Hasin Abedi (1913—), Reader in Spoken Iran'an, is one of the best scholars of Persian linguisties in Pakistan. His publications (1954, 1962) works are: The highwave of Areatic phrases on the Persian languages, and Linguisties works are: The highwave of Areatic phrases on the Persian languages, and Linguisties works are: The highwave of Areatic phrases on the Persian languages, and Linguistic off-alian between Urdu and Aveatic, Old Persian and Politari. Abdul Shakoar Aban (1966). Render in Persian, has published an number of valuable papers (1957, 1958, 1964). Waheed Qureshi (1925—), of the Department of Lindu has published an interesting study. "The Indian Persian" in Shakes in Pakistani languagia, (1964) are valuable published in a member of a necessary language in Pakistani as a second language in Pakistani, to be published by the LRGP. F. D. Razi (1914—). Professor of Enemetal. More v. B. "Phonesia observations on the language' 165—1564—1964 (1957).

persian, Government College, Lahore, has compiled a useful Persian-Urdu and Urdu-Persian desk dictionary. Ghulath Mustafa Khan's monograph, Farsi par Urdu-Persian desk dictionary. Ghulath Mustafa Khan's monograph, Farsi par Urdu ka asar, has been menuaned earlier. Fathollah Mejtabai of the Ministry of Education, Iran, is a Life Member of the LRGF. He participated in the Second Pakistan Conference of Linguists and his paper, "A brief survey of the history of Persian language and its development", is included in Pakistani linguistica 1963.

Should Transport the Conference of Linguists and Linguists 1963.

Shaykh inayatullah (1901-), formerly Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Shaykh inayatullah (1901-), formerly Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Government College, Lahore, is an emment Pakistani scholar of the Arabic language. His paper, "The teaching of Arabic io Pakistani", is published in Pakistani linguistics of Arabic, University of Datua, presented a paper on the teaching of Arabic in East Pakistan at the UNESCO International Seminar on "The contribution of the teaching of modern languages towards education for living in a world community" held at Nuwara Eltya, Ceylon, in 1953. The late Maulia Muhammad Shafi, Editor-in-Chief of the Encyclopadia of Islam in Urda, and Abdul Aziz Memon, whose services have been recently acquired by the Panjab University as Professor and Head of the Department of Arabic, are internationally known Arabic scholars but their work does not fall within the scepe of this review.

In the field of English language, Anwar S Dil's monograph (1966a) reviews in detail relevant linguistic activity in Pakistan.

Among the unpublished theses of those who received their Laguistic training at the School of Applied Linguistics, University of Edinburgh, the following may be monitioned: M. A. Jafari (1959), Muhammad Tufati (1960), Ruqayya Hasan (1961), S. A. H. Hashmi (1962), and S. Hashmi (1963)

MultiA.H Usmani (1922.), Render, College of Education, University of Peshawar, received his doctorate degree from the Texas Technological College, Lubbock, in 1965. His discritation, (Usmani, 1965) is a valuable study of the present status of teaching of English in classes 6, 7, and 8 in the Peshawar Region. It presents an outlane contrastive study of English and Urdu and points out major phonological reaching problems. It may be of interest to note that Usmani's survey based on the responses of 154 teachers to a question suggesting five possible objectives in teaching English in classes 6, 7, and 8 in the region showed (p. 158):

Any other	To help pupils to speak and write English	To help pupils to understand spoken and written English	To help pupils to read and write	To prepare for examinations	To finish the textbooks
	4	霓		4	76
		3	1		4
+	-	4	-1	٠	
0	90	90	-	96	겁

It is obvious that many of the objectives for which English is being taught in actual practice are unsound. Regarding the methods of teaching English, Usmani's table (p. 158) is as follows:

to the black bird bird by the mother tengue and then be a spoken

. ". 23 per cent had the Bachelor in Te.....

special reference to Pake (an Rugary, Husan, + old of English as an official language in the de cered for P. D. digree from the University of Edinburgh for her work o analyses of I what touts as cutteruly equated in research at the Confi Research Cer. 12 Lawers, to of London,

4 PLANS, PROBLEMS, AND PROSPECTS

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1 1 1 N " A M L T. Trush Is English as a frequing English of 28 Kara

LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PARISTAN

flucature and to arrange for the translation of standard foreign works into Urdu. To assent these objects, it is proposed to cambish an Urdu Academy at Karachu¹⁶

for an Institute of Fore en Languages The Institute was p. nned for 1952-53 and Rs. 1,025,000.00 were provided for it in the budget. Whereas projects pertauring to The Sa-Year National Plan of Educational Development for Pakistan which was the result of the deliberations of the Educational Conference has a definite proviss n the Undu language were later taken in hand by wanous agencies described earlier, no act on was taken on the proposed lessitute.

teaching in Pakastan, with special reference to Urdu, Bengali, and English, and to that Bengalt and Utdu have not been given as much advanced linguistic and philorecommend schemes that would improve their teaching and use. It was recognised of the Government of Pakistan with the assistance of the Brush Council and the Ford Foundation. The Conference was called to examine the situation of languagelegand attention as they deserve. The Conference, therefore, purticularly considered 2, In 1955, Urdu and Bengal; were declared the two national languages of Pakistan along with English as an interim official language. The Language-Teaching Conference held at Karachi in March, 1957, was sponsored by the Ministry of Education

among other matters, the following topics:

I Should the new methods of training language leachers be introduced only in the ict..br. Thing establishments, or are there other main. The sa well, e.g., somether colleges, that should be brought in? (a) 1. Should Linguistics Departments be established at some or all Universities? If so, what should be their functions?

lacenders.
What Petuszar resources and overseas essistance would be required to replanted a scheme be condi-scheme, or schemes, drafted along the above loca? How should the scheme be condi-3. Should an organised scheme of refresher courses be designed for present teachers of

nated and adm "meted 74

9

The Chairman of the Conference, Mon Muhammad Afzal Husan, Vice-Chancellor of the Pannb University, in his presidential address surveyed the language situation in the context of the respective elums of Angi sh, the national languages, and reg onel

the matructional medium problem, tentings of Bengalt in West Pakistan and of Urdu in East-Pahistan, the question of script, and "whether nur loanwords should In the second plenaty session the Education Minister of Pakistar raised, the total of the development of Urdu and Bengal, sugarmental account of the canada as the medium of instruction at all levels of national education. He I g ' pher languages of Pakistan.

in Greenment of Paristan, Education Division, Proceedings of the Educational Conference Astachs, Describer 4-5, 1938, (Natuch

Government of Pakastan, Manara - I I dara on Proceedings of the Language-Traching Con-jerant; Karatti, March 20-22, (Karach, 1957) p-1

experimental projects", etc ar Fakistan sebelars and teachers", "ta-service sia"I training activities and [to] encourage larger stress and special is an applied largerstessi, "overseas training of Pakistan teachers foreric recommended "(oblamms) assistance from overseas schelars in general training colleges, and meservice training programs in applied linguistics. The Con-I shment of dependents of haguistics, linguistic training of the faculty of teachers application to practical problems of teaching" ** He summed up the recome endaaced in Pakistia for the development of linguistic science both in research and in and students", "establishing seminate and workshops in Pakistan to be attended by trous of the four committees, which confirmed the demand of experts for early estab-Vice Chancellor Husain, in his final report on the Conference, said: "There is

linguisturs in universities, made the following recommendations: The first Committee of the Conference, in its proposal for departments of general

A least two departments of General larguistes to be established, one in each wing of

I Proming and organisation of resembles the principal branches of General Linguistics. Concerning the faught to prestignation of sudering. Research and teaching the following all Phometrics and Phometogy, by Grantman, c) Levisography, d). Pakistan. It is sugges ed that the scope and functions of these depretments be as follows

The Log_sites Departments would give after non, inter alia, to the following:

Textual Aralysis of Transic ords

other languages of Philippe I. Study of parallelism in the vocabulary and structure of English, Linds, Bengal, and

and other languages of Pak same The application of results of linguissic analysis in the reaching of English, Urdui Bengah

 Surveys of selected gridges of dual list of Pakustan languages
 The study of the year pisit of Pakus an languages in relation to printing and other methods Such of the language of the Hoty Out in with reference to vocabular, and phraseology

st ggree one were made In correction with the establishment of Departments of General Linguistics, the following

6. Certain aspects of the problems of transfation

from abtended. Each seminary may be effabret two menths duration.

2. al Jruming Flogramme. Twenty in sugardurite students preferably in small proups. The holding of seminary in Pakis' an in association with solvolars in General Ling. stop

be granted such facilities as will enable them to pursue higher studies in General Linguistics be sent absolution and established course leading to a higher degree in General Linguistics b) Ser or Pakes an scholars already working at the universities or affiliated colleges

er Provision be made for vising Professors and Lecturers for periods of not less than

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LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN PARISTAN

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ope session. It would be preferable if one serior Professor and one Lecturer selected by him

personnel it is expected that after the firs, live-year period each department might have, in will be poss the on the availab by of visiting Professors and Lecturers and trained Pakistan add nor to the Head of the Department a staff of at least four lectures. were invited together 3 Establishment of Departments. The establishment of the departments of linguisties

keyboards, dupara or machines and materials, tape recorders, radiograms, adaquate office 4 Innul requirements Specialist libraries for sertinars, two typewniers with movable

(at least an I Sc with Physics) will be required to 5. One Phonesics Laboratory to be attached to Department. A trained Pakistan technic to

escharques underlined the need for contrastive linguistic studies, difficultien of the The second Committee concerned with the strengthening of language-teaching teachers, and the need for pilot experimentation in selected institutions. results of research in languistics, the linguistic training of trainers of language-

teachers. The proposal emphasized the need for including subjects hise general and Rajahahi in East Palistan, or through the Education Extension Centers which Peshawar, Hyderabad, and Karachi in West Poliston, and Dacca, Mymensingh, nature and functions of language, practical work on phonetics, etc. It was proposed course of this nature would have to be given by specialists in language-teaching with 30 trainces in Ergush and 30 in one of the other two languages should be dealt with were at that I me treluded in the Five-Year Plan. It was proposed that not more than that such courses should be carried on for a period of one to three months at Laheree it would be necessary to train teaching staff for them. It was recommended that during each in-service course. The Committee recognised that the training in a each such centre should have "two permanent teacher-trainers, one a specialist to some knowledge of inguistics. To provide a sufficient number of in-service courses Seven such trainers were proposed to be trained oversess and the remaining in Pake ian them also being trained in linguistics and methodology of language-teaching". English and the other a specialist in one of the other languages, either or both of The third Committee proposed the establishment of refresher courses for language at an intensive summer school organised with the assistance of overseas agencies. A recommendation for minimum equipment for the purpose was also made. 10

speaking children should be included in the curriculum of the secondary schools as It suggested that "Urdu for Bengelt-speaking children and Bengalt for non-Bengaltthe tracking of Bengali in West Pakistan and the teaching of Urdu in East Pakislan. speakers of other languages who require it for purposes of business or administration. optional subject" and that adequate provision should be made by the unwersities for such facilities at the post-secondary stages. The Committee reconstructed institution in the universities of one year's certificate courses in Bengali and Urdu for The fourth Committee, which considered corollary questions, dealt at length with

ii 15id 5-7.
iii 15id 5-10

ges were recommended to be taught as second long-ages of tecens developments in a principle and methods of language leathing and language research projects in this

a vocabulary common to Lindu and Bergall and world and expressions are of servicines in Lindu and Bengall in order to find our the expersion at the among them.

- Change

Conference was the establishmen of the Pa

in 1975, of the Langua

laboratory. After exp.ra.
He was succeeded by A. 11.

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Treputagarana.

3 M., B Sc., and B Continerer)

cat degree course Th. p.

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The Party

D Y Morgan of the British Countil, who was in Lahare during this period and bad first-hand anowledge on the subject, evaluates the work of the Unit as follows:

i am afraid the Language. Linit did not get much door beyond the chementary contrastive phonological studies and I don't know what the problemed, if anything as a result of that per more than the problemed, if anything as a result of that per more than the studies and frequency count of Urdu mengaper vocations y an order to contrast teaching materials for foreigner teamers of Urdu but his texts can be an order to mach practical.

To me the best work ever done by the Language Unit was done by Colim Baly when it first samed in 3. He sown in that presidents is English course for Chemistry students after and 3. In the constant of engage language and in the constant of engage language and in the constant of engage in the constant of engages in the

Serve idea of the risk of supporting the arter, in a Linguist Leaffraine and be that following remarks by Nice-Chancefor Hamid Almad Khan during the course of his presidential address to the Symposium on Development of Luguistic Studies and Research to Pathistan beld at Lahore in January, 1964, under the outpices of the LRGP

We had a live go that in the line may all the Forth bridge out the east of the start periods and the again because that the start periods and the management of the start periods and the start periods are periods and the start periods and the start periods and the start periods and the start periods are start periods and the start period and start periods and the start periods and start periods are periods and start periods and sta

The riss por the Liss, 26 Let His neer ser. . serhauk ze i. 3. 5 . 5' des in

of Language Sections at the Language-Teaching Conference was the estublishment of Language Sections at the Education Extension Centres at Dacka and Lahbors. Afta D Land Nubammad Michiguddin from Dacka and Anwar S. Diff and Nubeed A vision Labore seek without the ring a close of Anwar S. Diff and Nubeed A vision Labore seek with the ring a close of the labore seek with the labore of the labore of the labore of the labore of the laboration was one of the laboration was one of the subsequence. The laboration was designed the remees to take a leading part in the whole range of basic language traching as we has to deal with the whole range of basic language problems in Pukistan education. One of the main.

10 1 Marganar his personal comman rather of Mar. 10 966, 10 Annar S. D. Mar. Chancellar Lorent Abrasa Khan "Presidental Anna ess, Samposaum on the Devengment of Lorent Sandes at Aresea, a Caris san. Polassan Laguria 1993 206:271 (Lating 1965)

Structure of interior of the Remonal Education Expession Centres at Abbottebad, Khairpar and Karachi, A workers. This real was strengthened when the provincial government opened three introducing (), elements of linguistic science to language teachers and other field th, and the glates in West Pakistan, the two Language Specialists helped to abicitab d. Ravripine' Lahore, Muhan, Bahawalpin, Hyderabad, Quetta, Kurz-This there a eres center's lecture tours, and workshops held an lechanar, Sweet ground of large jet that here head messens and head mistresses, and teacher-trainer Section, however started its inservice education and training program for source Language In: et Bacea thus lest the 1-2 and services of both Language Specialists. The Lub re the Labore Centre had resigned earlier and left for the U.S.A. The Language Section et Dacea but efer six menths Afia Dil left Dacea to join the Lahore Centre and Mohigueddin lest the Centre to accept an administrative position. Neheed 41, at At a D I and Mr. amend Mahjaddin gave a good start to the Language Section etter was appeared at each of the centres. These Language Ing for their task at the Language Section.

The crurk sechlacted by Nr and Mrs Dit were oriented toward "Applied Inguistics in Eug. It is againgt teaching". The program broadwise covered the following areas. I) But contents of Inguistic teaching teaching of English as a second language, teaching of English in secondary series to finish language. West Palastra, the language sinual on in Palastra. It has nationed ear on to English language, the language sinual on the structure of English, the writing system of English, the English lexicons. If The curricular of English, the writing system of English, the English lexicons. If The curricular of English teachings schools of West Palastra, teaching materials and training of English teaching, the writing system of English the Location, for teach structure, how to teach prominication, invitovement of prominication, preparation of tests to teach prominication invitovement of prominication, preparation of tests last options of the training the promining language to only of the training through the secondary of the training through the secondary of the training through the control through the control of the training through the control of the training through the control of the training through the control of the control of the training through the control of the control of the training through the control of the control of th

The entropy of the gram was built round three major objectives. If To acquisite the traction of the state is the built replication of the state of the state of the many of English as a second language. It To introduce the tracters to be the many of English as a second language. It To introduce the tracters to be the many of the produce the tracters on English language. When Parista is To improve the control of the tracters on English language both the paristal structum—so that they could serve as better models for their students. This approach which were profit of the structum and tracters of the suffered because other for the which were profit of the structum and structum

mest the challenge of the work. In 1965, Mr. and Mrs. Dil left for the U.S.A. for higher studies in linguistics. Meanwhile M. A. Jaffer, of the Central Training College, Lahore, has been appointed as Language Special st

PARTICULAR IN LYPING BLOCK BANGLAN

s. The LRGP was founded in August, 1961, for promoting hogaistic studies and research in Palissian and popularising studies in Palistani languages in other countries. Anwar S. Dil is the Founder-Directur of this private, nonprofit professional organisation of persons interested in Palistani linguistics. From the beginning the LRGP has been planned to be both a national and international organisation for coordinating research and publication programs of scholars active in the field of Palistani languages and linguistics. The term "Palistani linguistics" covers the work of Palistani linguistics and languages scholars — even if it deals with languages or linguistic subjects outside Palistan, and the work of scholars in other countries on Palistani languages of linguistic issues.

The 4xx project of the LRGP was the complistion of A directory of Pakistani lings, etc. and language servoluss (Dtl., 1962). The project was sharted in 1961, and a questionnaire was sent to about one hundred language scholars (not all of them innegrists in the technical sense) in both parts of Pakistani norder to collect the following reformation, mailing address, permanent address, date and place of birth, educated at (institutions), positions held, present position, first languages, other languages, visy's and travels, conferences, commusicas and committees, linguistic specialnes, visy's and travels, conferences, commusicas and committees, linguistic specialnes, professional publications, unpublished work, and research in progress. The information was gathered through correspondence, personal interviews, and use of published materials, etc. After necessary editing, information on 58 scholars was published in Pakistan, the U.S.A., Great Britain, Japan, India, Holland, Germaniy, and other countries. Work on the revised edition of the Directory is in progress and it is heped that under its new title, A roster of Pakistani languists, it will be pasheshed by 1969, the

On the basis of the bibliographical information gathered though work on the Directory, plans were made to hold the First Pakistan Conference of Linguists. The three-day conference was held at Labore on December 30-31, 1997, and January 1, 1993. The conference was that gunated by Justice S. A. Rahman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. A message was sent to the conference by Mohammed All., Minister for External Affairs of Pakistan. Muhammed Shahidulish and Marky Mathemaria Shafi were awarded Honorary Life Memberships in recognition of distribuished sentees to Pakistan Judguistics. The papers presented at the Conference were later published in book form. Pakistan linguistics 1962.

The Second Pakistan Conference of Linguists was held in January, 1964. Charles A. Ferguson and Hakim Ahmad Shuja were naunded Honorary Lite Membetships for their distinguished services to Bengali and Urdu respectively. The last day of the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for the Symposium on Development of Linguistic the Conference was reserved for th

A TIME and I D Pear on terms 3 . It is by him that the ry. Fakastani inguista participated in the symposium. The papers prese ted at

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o 11 C. Common of the Heads of Universities of the SEATO countries, meeting of the language of the need for scientific studies in the languages of

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ENGUISTIC STUDIES IN PANISTAN

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the Arademic Post M A Toploma in 21, 9, 20, 2012, or Tea g to or 12, d from the session 1965-66 and that it should consist of the following country

Paper 11 Samure English - Historical and Linguistic States Course A Paper 1 General Linguistics

Paper 's laterands of Feathank but it is an infer so in the teacher in Applied Linguistics in the institution of English and the teacher in Course B. A description to be approved by the Professor of English and the teacher in

It was further resolved that this O i one he seeked by the Leminary of the seekers of or seekers appeared qualification for Assistance for a monthly of consideration for measurement of permitted in

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brguist and a professional psychologist and concern uself wath reservely and the modal for small rans tales at 12 go restitute might have on its staff a professional were takt tak of this expect for statested all victuals and groups. It was hay di that "such an it shows much a ell prove the nucleus of a mach bigget to and a אינקי ביה ארכול והחיגיאטול בחות ביוור בי והיו היה היה המיבורכם הכי היהול בורבועני יבליטי- פט אלו הם יאב שיפיק להם נהוגנו. ציון לבסוזסוס ושלטובגה פו להמשקסור פי אי. ter chines of English for hoteling lengtherest collines in the table by C. Enmish. The ta Lahom it was proposed to estab to an English I apparer? Teach at Impirate for a Property per on the management of seaching of English assending and intermed ste Labert Division and D. Y. Morgha Prayish Lagrans Officer Tiths Bris. (Chancel 8 In 1962, the Education Department of the Government of West Pakitlan prepared de eu. The report was prepared by Raza Mante and Lanf. Hen In gerfor of Schools production of teaching materials. 4 No action has been taken on this project.

1962. The laboratory was proposed to serve as a teaching, research, and .r .rg on t of the established in different parts of the established in different o Allens S Dis Advanted school of the a retiened language laboratory in Pakina was presented at the 14th All-Pakastan Science Contetonte balo of Re 1 and 14th

charge of the diploma course

to Coempary of a meeting of the Board of Studies in English, University of the Board of Studies in English, University of the Board of Studies in Education Organization Profession of the Lord of the Pales of Education of the Company of Education of the contract of the Company of the Company

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UNGUISTIC STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

The scheme was taken in hand by the then Secretary to the Government of West Polisian Education Department But nothing was heard of it later. The puper has since been included in Studies in Polisiant linguistics (1965). This scheme may at some later date be incorporated in Diffs recent proposal for establishing Institute of Palistant Linguistics—one each in East Palistan and West Palistan.

10. "A proposal for establishing language Institutes in Pakistan" was presented by Maulian Abdel Qudit during the First Pakistan Conference of Liaguists for the cliablishment of an Institute of Central Asian Languages at the University of Peylagian for the teaching of Uzbel. Turkamani, Bair, Burushaski, Shina, Tiberan Russian, Chierco, etc. on Institute of South-East Asian Languages at Dacca for Jupites. Indicate East, Burme J., Tigalog, Assamese, etc., on Institute of African and Middle-Eastern Languages at Karnehi and Hyderabad, and an Institute of Modern Europium Languages at Lahere

If Early in 1965 Sec-Chang flor Plantd Ahmad Rh in anyonated a Compilito, to explicit to positive provides for some adequativest of ling feries at the Cholery is of the Paryon. Within mad Rique, M. Afrad, Iff Khar Ahmad, and Jawar S. Dil were members of the Committee with the Asco-Chonceller as Chauman. No poleness that but reported by the Committee.

12. Mahasan di Abdal Hall specifing in the Second Pakist in Conference of Live

Over the years I have been trying to establish a department of Linguistics in the University of Dacina, but, for reasons beyond our control, it could not materialize. ... We could not succeed in strong the proposed Languistic Unit) because of leak of finances at the University of Dacina, but I succeeded in doing at least one thing, that is, in having at many at six members of my department trained in modern linguistics, some in the London School of Outratal and African Studies and some in the United States. Therefore, conditions are very favourable for the establishment of a department of Imputation in Dacina.

13 The Ford Foundation and the British Council have been closely associated with the education departments and universities in some of the linguistic projects described above. But it seems to me that so far their efforts have been understandably directed more toward organising linguistic studies in India. There are indications now that such international agencies will be giving greater attention to the development of linguistic programs in other countries of South Asia

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The following extract from Vice-Chaptellor Hamid Ahmad Khan's paper (1963) represents an important trend in contemporary Palastani linguistics.

. Thy airn is to emphasize that languistic studies should be directed to bring out the information by of various speech forms. Pakesian. Our is a developing country which has yet to achieve a sense of national cobes on it is, therefore, necessary that selectific techniques be as purposefully applied to the study of language as to other departments of nation-bucking be as purposefully applied to the study of language as to other departments of nation-bucking be appropriately language as the study of such comparative study in only a pair of Pakestan, I hope I am at once understood to imply that it is equally desirable to extend the scope of this land of study to other regions in both West and East Pakistan (p. 81).

All the Boards and Academ es, the Pakisian Council for National Integration, the Pakisian Writers Guild, the national press, ratio and television, give priority to such comparative studies of Pakisiani languages.

Considerations of inter-regional understanding and national integration dominate the national approach to language and linguistic studies. For example, Justice S. A. Rahmen it his inaugural address at the First Pakistan Conference of Linguistic emphasized the problem resulting from having two national languages in the country and expressed the hope that with increasing contact between Bengali and Urduand expressed the brought nearer to the goal of the common national medium of expression we shall be brought nearer to the goal of the common national medium of expressions. (S. A. Rahman, 1963, p. 21) His proposal for a common script for the national languages was presented with the hope that "perhaps in the course of time the two usings of Pakisian may come to agree on a common script which may well be the

Noshh form of Arabic script? (p. 21)
Another such proposal which attracted a great deal of attention in the national

the people of these and which naked as seconds of seast in Siving a read and direction for the solution of the problem of a national far guage.

is no doubt that if a manonal

here will be a greater feeing of cohesion and unity amongst the people because the grant section of the factors that connote nationhood. In the past go sett has been made to solve this complet problem because the issue has been po-

I do not see why we cannot borrow from what has taken pla . " has become practically the layer france of the sub-to "

and the feelerst of the people in both the Nangs (Ali 1963, pp. 23-26) nutices the mage that will said and meet the s

Needless to say, such proposals more often than not become centers of contratersy These extracts point out a par

. which Pakistrapithegesis intest hangle whether or not their beguiste tra-

has prepared them for such a task

elend eine in the present state sind inguistristude and determine what is had dehis wind chail do to promule the best in eresis at the country, and also determ is alive this also conference with the active de operation of the Padalog Commission of Priviting the later University to Board of Paul and other copies and the with the interpretation of taken to be refailured in the stock those in a with recent researches in Inguistic science in the U.S.A., Eprape, the U.S.S.R., and other not noted on mores of the World. Promines should then be determined, and properly con distret development should be ensured so that duplement and the wastage of territy resources is and died. This toutier in Louis also undirefrent in Pink Rich ישפיי יוחד רסס ימה טבירי ביני בעני בעני דר החייתים ביני פלימילים כינול ברנים למנים להנות פלוגה ברני Pelians the most immediate and of Pakis an one destoday sind id a represen say - full be apply to see to the parties of the ar

but a firstly weblegt pate teacher, and recearch and responsible for especial of has able to the second Administration, so that they can lasted an incre-off which as the It is to be hered that efforts will be made to establish as Inc of Park and Ling a stork back in Edd. Pathatain and width Paustan — no mensson in a laste actual my or laction or interparts of the primace. Perhaps they have tarts could be mand set in and imposition of its 1 kg. 1 to 1 and 1 Service Anademy of National conversions are areas in 34 excli-

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